The North Carolinian.

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NORTH CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY,

By PALEMON JOHN.

Office on North-east corner of Main and Road Sts.

TERMS—Two Dollars a year, in advance.

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JOB PRINTING.—We are prepared to do all kinds of Job Printing, in the neatest style, on short notice, at reasonable rates. Our Printing Material is all new and of the best description. We flatter ourselves that we have as good facilities for doing Job Work as any other Office in the State.

ELIZABETH CITY DIRECTORY.

PROFESSIONAL.

C. L. COBB, attorney and counsellor at law, Main st., opposite "Carolinian" office. v1n1-1y

GRANDY & HINES, attorneys at law, office on Main street, south side. v1n1-1y

W. F. M. ERRINGHAUS, attorney and counsellor at law, next door to old Bank. v1n1-1y

JAMES L. BALL attorney at law and counsellor at law, office east side Road street, three doors from Main. v1n1-1y

DR. W. G. POOL, physician and surgeon, at his residence, south Main st. v1n1-1y

DR. L. K. SAUNDERS, physician and surgeon, Main street, opposite Baptist Church. v1n1-1y

DR. JOSEPH COMMANDER—office Road street, near Leatherbill's residence, Ehringhaus st. v1n1-1y

DR. R. K. SPEED, physician, office over Green & Fearing's store, cor. Road and Ehringhaus sts. v1n1-1y

DR. R. H. McINTOSH, physician, office Road street, formerly old Post Office. v1n1-1y

MILLINERY.

MRS. SARAH LAROYTEAUX, milliner, southwest corner Road and Main sts. v1n1-1y

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &c.

THOMAS M. COOK, watches, clocks, &c., &c., Road st., east side, near Main. v1n1-1y

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

JNO. Q. ETHERIDGE, drugs, chemicals, paints, oils, &c., northeast corner Road and Fearing sts. v1n1-1y

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

L. A. COHN, dry goods, clothing, millinery goods, boots, shoes, hats, &c., Road st., east side. v1n2-1y

LAND AND LUMBER CO. OF N. C., dealers in real estate, lumber, shingles and general merchandize. Water street, south of Main. v1n1-1y

KENYON & VAUGHAN, dry goods, &c., Road street, one door south of Church. v1n1-1y

GREEN & FEARING, dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes, &c., corner Road and Ehringhaus sts. v1n1-1y

S. WEISEL, ladies' dress goods, clothing, hats, boots and shoes, corner Main and Water sts. v1n1-1y

C. ALLEN, dealer in dry goods, groceries, shoes, hats, &c., corner Road and Lawrence sts. v1n1-1y

C. C. GREEN, hardware and general assortment of goods, northeast corner Road and Church sts. v1n1-1y

C. GURKIN, dealer in dry goods, shoes, groceries, &c., Road st., west side, near Main. v1n1-1y

D. B. BRADFORD, wholesale and retail grocer, No. 55 Road street. v1n1-1y

WM. STEGER, baker, confectionery, groceries, &c., Road st., opposite Col. Martin's office. v1n1-1y

JNO. W. T. SMITH, general grocer, Road street, north of Ehringhaus st. v1n1-1y

W. COVERLY, agt. liquor dealer and grocer, Water st., opposite Market House. v1n1-1y

PHOTOGRAPHER.

A. F. HARRELL, photographs, Road street, over Dr. Bell's old stand. v1n1-1y

HOTELS.

PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE, Jos. G. Russell, proprietor. Boarding and lodging. Main st., west of Road. n2-1y

PENDLETON HOTEL, T. D. Pendleton, prop'r, Water st opposite Clark's Agricultural Warehouse. v1n1-1y

LIVERY STABLES.

A. L. JONES, livery stables, old stand, Main street. v1n1-1y

C. B. BROTHERS, Livery Stables, east side Road st. south of Church. v1n1-1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

M. B. CULLEPEPPER, United States Commissioner for Pasquotank Co. Office at old State Bank Building. v1n2-1y

NORTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURING, LOAN AND TRUST CO'S BANKING HOUSE, one door east of the office of the "North Carolinian." v1n1-1y

C. C. ALLEN, general agent Dismal Swamp Steam Transportation Co., office at Company's wharf. 1-1y

GEO. M. SCOTT, life, fire and marine insurance agent, southeast corner Main and Elliott sts. v1n1-1y

JAMES L. SMITHSON, practical house painter, Road st., near Main. v1n1-1y

GEO. W. BELL, gun and lock smith, Road street, two doors south of Main. v1n1-1y

W. H. CLARK, Agricultural Depot, dealer in agricultural implements, Water st. v1n1-1y

A. B. PERSSE, boot and shoemaker, Road street, near Canal Bridge. v1n1-1y

I. O. O. F.—Achoree Lodge, I. O. O. F., meets at 4h-ly Hall over Mr. J. Q. Etheridge's Drug Store, every Friday evening—in Summer, at 7½, and in Winter, at 6½.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

ELIZABETH CITY.

Charter election on the first Monday of January.—Meeting of the Board of Commissioners, afternoon of the first Monday of each month. Mayor—George W. Cobb. Commissioners—H. B. Coleman, Alfred Doxier, Jos. Commander, J. B. Robinson, Jesse R. Brown. Treasurer—Chas. Gurkin. Attorney, C W Grandy, Jr. Clerk—M. B. Culpepper. Collector—J. H. Miskell. Constable—J. H. Miskell. Auctioneer—A. L Jones.

POST OFFICE—W. A. Price, Postmaster.

CHURCHES.—First M E Church, Rev W P Wright, Pastor—Sunday services at 11 o'clock, a. m. and 8 p. m.—S. School at 9 o'clock, a. m.—Christ Church (Episcopal), Rev J W Murphy, Rector.—Sunday services at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 4 p. m. Sunday School at 9 o'clock, a. m. and 3 p. m.—Baptist Church, Rev B R Overby, Pastor.—Sunday services at half-past 7 o'clock, p. m., and on the fourth Sunday of each month at 11 o'clock, a. m. Sunday School at 9 a. m. Prayer Meeting on Tuesday morning, (except fourth Sunday) after school.—Zion A M E Church, Rev W H Pitts, Pastor.—Sunday services at 11 o'clock, a. m., and at 3 and 8 p. m. Sunday School at 9 a. m.

LODGES.—Smithfield, No 1, K. of Honor—Meets every Tuesday evening. T A Commander, W C.—Achoree, No 14, I O of O F.—Meets every Friday evening.——Brothers and Sisters of Love and Charity.—Meets alternate Tuesday nights.——Grand United Order of O. F.—Meet alternate Thursday nights.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Member of Congress—C L Cobb, Elizabeth City; Collector of Internal Revenue, Wm Barrow, Jackson; Assessor of Internal Revenue, Hiram E Stilley, Washington.

BEAUFORT COUNTY.

Sheriff, S T Carrow; Clerk Superior Court, G L Windley; Treasurer, J F Randolph; Coroner, J R Cherry; Register of Deeds, Richard Granger; Surveyor, Robt T Smith; Commissioners, Sorel Windley, T H Blount, Henry Hodges Josephus Pool, Stancil Waters.—Senator, J B Respass; Representative, Hiram E Stilley.

SUPERIOR COURT—Sixth Monday after the third Monday in September and February. County seat, Washington.

BERTIE COUNTY.

Sheriff, Lewis Bond; Clerk Superior Court, W P Gurley; Treasurer, A R Thompson; Coroner, J G Mitchell; Register of Deeds, G L Simmons; Surveyor, J J Rhodes; Commissioners, W J Cherry, Wm P Mitchell, F W Bell, Benj F King, Augustus Robbins.—Senator, J W Beasley, Coleraine; Representative, P D Robbins.

SUPERIOR COURT—First Monday in March and October. County seat, Windsor.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

Sheriff, Abner Aydlott; Clerk Superior Court, P G Morrisett; Treasurer, Jos C Fershee; Coroner, Jos S Sanderlin; Register of Deeds, T B Bonshall; Surveyor, ——; Commissioners, M R Gregory, R H Berry, Jas Fershee, Saml F Pearce, one vacancy.—Representative, Wilson Fershee.

SUPERIOR COURT—Twelfth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Camden C. H.

CHOWAN COUNTY.

Sheriff, Myles C Brinkley; Clerk Superior Court, W R Skinner; Treasurer, James A Woodard; Coroner, Myles Goodwin; Register of Deeds, Jas O Cheshire; Commissioners, D V Etheridge, H H Hobbs R G Mitchell, Chas Blair, P K Jones.—Representative, W A Moore.

SUPERIOR COURT—Sixth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Edenton.

CURRITUCK COUNTY.

Sheriff, T F Baxter; Clerk Superior Court, J B Lee; Treasurer, W a Snowden; Coroner, J A Mathias; Register of Deeds, Wiley Mathias; Surveyor, M S Ferebee; Commissioners, H E Baxter, C B Cason, T Sanderlin J M Woodhouse, J B Etheridge.—Representative, T C Humphries.

SUPERIOR COURT—14th Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Currituck C. H.

GATES COUNTY.

Sheriff, B F Willey; Clerk Superior Court, R B G Cowper; Treasurer, Lassiter Riddick; Coroner, H Hofler; Register of Deeds, John R Walton; Surveyor, A Smith; Commissioners, Joseph Smith, David Packer, Mills H Eure, H A Morgan, A G Rountree.—Representative, Jno Gatling.

SUPERIOR COURT—Fourth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Gatesville.

HALIFAX COUNTY.

Sheriff, Jno A Reid; Clerk Superior Court, John T Gregory; Treasurer, E T Clarke; Coroner, R B Powers; Register of Deeds, John N Brown; Surveyor, A L Pierce; Commissioners, B A Lavender, Charles H Webb, Robert L Howard, Andrew Jackson, Thos Sledge.—Senator, H Eppes; Representatives, J H Renfrow, W T J Hayes, Ivy Hudgins.

SUPERIOR COURT—Twelfth Monday after the second Monday in August and February. County seat, Halifax.

HERTFORD COUNTY.

Sheriff, Isaac Pipkin; Clerk Superior Court, Starkey S Harrell; Treasurer, Jordan J Horton; Coroner, George W Wynn; Register of Deeds, James M Trader; Surveyor, ——; Commissioners, R S Parker, S J Holloman, W D Sawyer, Wm Reid, John W Harrell.—Senator, J W Beasley, Coleraine (Bertie); Representative, Elisha T Snipes.

SUPERIOR COURT—Third Monday in March and October. County seat, Winton.

HYDE COUNTY.

Sheriff, Israel B Watson; Clerk Superior Court, Samuel R Sadler; Treasurer, John M Mann; Coroner, John Bateman; Register of Deeds, Thomas M. Jones; Surveyor, G W Swindell; Commissioners, Wm s Carter, James C McCloud, John J Fulford, Robt P Wahab, George L Fulcher.—Senator, J B Respass, Washington (Beaufort); Representative, Tilman Farrow.

SUPERIOR COURT—Fourth Monday after the third Monday in September and February. County seat, Swan Quarter.

MARTIN COUNTY.

Sheriff, R B Salisbury; Clerk Superior Court, Joseph M Silverthorne; Treasurer, John Watts; Coroner, ——; Register of Deeds, Wm C Elborn; Surveyor, Jas E Moore; Commissioners, Wm W Moore, A C Wentz, H J Modlin, Jas A Hardison, T A Ray.—Senator, F G Martindale, Jamesville; Representative, J J Smith.

SUPERIOR COURT—Second Monday after the third Monday in September and February. County seat, Williamston.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Sheriff, Henry T Grant; Clerk Superior Court, N R Odom; Treasurer, Jas W Copeland; Coroner, William A Parker; Register of Deeds, Wm T Buxton; Surveyor, H Copeland; Commissioners, Edmund Jacobs, Jas W Newsom, Wm Barrow, Geo T Hilliard, H Bradshaw, Wm Barrow; Representatives, R C Parker, J T Reynolds.

SUPERIOR COURT—Fourteenth Monday after the second Monday in August and February. County seat, Jackson.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Sheriff, Jno L Wood; Clerk Superior Court, William E Vaughan; Treasurer, W G Worthington; ——; Register of Deeds C Gnirkin; Surveyor, W H Weatherly; Standard Keeper, A L Jones; Commissioners, Geo D Pool, C W Hollowell, G W Bell, W A Price, W F Sanders.—Representative, T A Sikes.

SUPERIOR COURT—Tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Elizabeth City.

PERQUIMANS COUNTY.

Sheriff, Henry White; Clerk Superior Court, Edward C Albertson; Treasurer, Josiah Nicholson; Register of Deeds, J W Speight; Surveyor, T E Winslow; Commissioners, Jos R Parker, Timothy Morgan, Elijah Peele, Alfred Newby, Miles Overman.—Representative, Jeptha White.

SUPERIOR COURT—Eighth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Hertford.

TYRRELL COUNTY.

Sheriff, Bartlett J. Jones; Clerk Superior Court, Eli Spruill; Treasurer, Daniel E Lee; Coroner, Samuel Norman; Register of Deeds, Thos W Knight; Surveyor, Wm G Nelson; Commissioners, Thos Spruill, Jr., Jesse Pettigrew, James Brickhouse, Chas McCleese, Edward Mann.—Senator, F G Martindale, Jamesville (Martin); Representative, T J Jarvis.

SUPERIOR COURT—First Monday in September and February. County seat, Columbia.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Sheriff, J M Bateman; Clerk Superior Court, J A Melson; Treasurer, Levi Jackson, jr.; Coroner, Theophilus Ash; Register of Deeds, John Lampl; Surveyor, H F Phelps; Commissioners, R S Goodell, J B Casson jun. M Jackson, A M Phelps, G W Jones.—Senator, F G Martindale, Jamesville (Martin); Representative, A J Rea.

SUPERIOR COURT—Third Monday in September and February. County seat, Plymouth.

FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The counties of Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Gates, Pasquotank and Perquimans. Senator—J W Etheridge, Roanoke Island; E A White, Elizabeth.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, of Wake, Governor. Inaugurated 4th of July, 1868. Elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

W. R. RICHARDSON, Private Secretary to the Governor.

C. W. HORNER, Clerk Executive Department.

TOD R. CALDWELL, of Burke, Lieutenant Governor; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869. Speaker of Senate EX OFFICIO.

HENRY L. MENSNER, of Craven, Secretary of State; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

DAVID A. JENKINS, of Gaston, Treasurer; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

D. W. RAIN, Chief Clerk Treasury Department.

A. D. JENKINS, Teller.

HENDERSON ADAMS, of Davidson, Auditor; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

S. S. ASHLEY, of New Hanover, Superintendent of Public Instruction; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

C. L. HARRIS, of Rutherford, Superintendent of Public Works; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

ARIEL W. FISHER, of Bladen, Adjutant General; appointed by the Governor.

W. C. KERR, of Mecklenburg, State Geologist.

H. D. COLEY, State Librarian; appointed by Supreme Court and Governor.

CHAS. M. FARRIS, of Wake, Keeper of the Capitol; appointed by Governor and Council.

GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL.

HENRY J. MENNINGER, Secretary of State; Henderson Adams, Auditor; David A. Jenkins, Treasurer; S. S. Ashley, Cebern L. Harris, EX-OFFICIO.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Superintendent of Public Works, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Attorney General, constitute the State Board of Education.

The Governor is President, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction Secretary of the Board.

The Board of Education elect the Trustees of the University. One Trustee for each County in the State; term of office of Trustee eight years.

SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and four Associate Justices. There are two terms of the Court held at Raleigh in each year, commencing on the first Monday in January, and the first Monday in June, and continuing as long as the public interests may require.

OFFICERS.—R. M. Pearson, of Yadkin, Chief Justice; Edwin G. Reade, of Person; Wm. B. Rodman, of Beaufort; R. P. Dick, of Guilford; Thos. Settle, of Rockingham, Associate Justices. Salary of each, $5,500. Lewis P. Olds, of Wake, Attorney General. Samuel E. Phillips, of Wake, Reporter; salary, exclusive of fees, $600. W. H. Bagley, of Wake, Clerk; salary $500. D. A. Wicker, of Wake, Marshal.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The General Assembly commences its annual session on the third Monday in November in each year and is composed of fifty Senators and one hundred and twenty Representatives, biennially chosen, by ballot, on the first Thursday in August.

SUPERIOR COURTS.

There are twelve Judicial Districts and twelve Judges. Every Judge of a Superior Court must reside in his district. Judges may exchange Districts with the consent of the Governor. At least two Courts shall be held in each county annually, to continue for two weeks, unless the business is sooner disposed of.

JUDGES—Elected by the people. Term of office eight years. Salary $2,500.—1st District, Charles C. Pool; 2d District, Edmund W. Jones; 3d District, Charles R. Thomas; 4th District, Daniel L. Russell, Jr.; 5th District, Ralph P. Buxton; 6th District, Samuel W. Watts; 7th District, Albion W. Tourgee; 8th District, John M. Cloud; 9th District, George W. Logan; 10th District, Anderson Mitchell; 11th District, James L. Henry; 12th District, Riley H. Cannon.

SOLICITORS—Elected by the people. Term of office four years.—1st District, A. W. Dickerson; 2d District, Joseph J. Martin; 3d District, John V. Sherard; 4th District, John A. Richardson; 5th District, Neill McKay; 6th District, William R. Cox; 7th District, J. H. Bullis; 8th District, A. B. Joyce; 9th District, W. P. Bynum; 10th District, W. P. Caldwell; 11th District, Virgil S. Lusk; 12th District, R. M. Henry.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Judge Circuit and District Courts, George W. Brooks, Elizabeth City; Clerk of Circuit Court, N J Riddick, Raleigh; U S Attorney, D H Starbuck, Salem; U S Marshal, S T Carrow, Washington. The Terms of the Circuit Court are as follows:—1st Monday in June, and last Monday in November, at Raleigh. The Terms of the District Court are as follows: Third Monday in April and October, at Edenton; S T Bond, Clerk. Fourth Monday in April and October, at New Bern; Chas Hibbard, Clerk. First Monday after the fourth Monday in April and October, at Wilmington; Wm Larkins, Clerk.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

THE "NORTH CAROLINIAN" PRINTING OFFICE

is prepared to do all kinds of work, such as

BOOKS,
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TERMS VERY LIBERAL.

Address,

P. JOHN,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

Poetry.

Your Mission.

If you cannot on the ocean
Sail among the swiftest fleet,
Rocking on the mighty billows,
Laughing at the storms you meet.
You can stand among the sailors
Anchored yet in the bay;
You can lend a hand to help them,
As they launch their boats away.

If you are too weak to journey
Up the mountain steep and high,
You can stand within the valley
As the multitude go by.
You can chant in happy measure
As they slowly pass along:
Though they may forget the singer,
They will not forget the song.

If you cannot in the conflict
Prove yourself a warrior true:
If, where fire and smoke are thickest,
There's no work for you to do—
Where the battle-field is silent,
You can go with gentle tread,
You can bear away the wounded,
You can cover up the dead.

If you cannot in the harvest
Garner up the richest sheaves,
Many a grain both ripe and golden,
Which the careless reaper leaves,
You can glean among the briers
Growing rank against the wall,
And it may be that the shadows
Hide the heaviest wheat of all.

If you have not gold and silver
Ever ready at command,
If you cannot towards the needy
Reach an ever-open hand,
You can visit the afflicted.
O'er the erring you can weep,
And can be a true disciple
Sitting at the Saviour's feet.

Do not, then, stand idly waiting
For some nobler work to do,
For your heavenly Father's glory
Ever earnest, ever true.
Go and toil in any vineyard,
Work in patience and in prayer:
If you want a field of labor,
You can find it anywhere.

Selected Story.

A Strong Temptation.

A young man, or rather boy, for he was not seventeen years of age, was a clerk in one of the great mercantile establishments of New York. An orphan and poor, he must rise, if he rose at all, by his own exertions. His handsome, honest face, and free, cordial manner, won him the friendship of all his fellow-laborers, and many were the invitations he received to join them in the club-room, in the theatre, and even the bar-room. But Alfred Harris had the pure teachings of a christain mother to withhold him from rushing headlong into dissipation and vice; and all the persuasions of his comrades could not induce him to join them in scenes like this. He feared the consequences.

One evening, one of his fellow-clerks, George Warren, the most high-toned and moral one among them, invited Alfred to go home with him to supper and make the acquaintance of his family. The boy gladly assented, for he spent many lonely evenings with only his books and his thoughts for company.

He found his friends family very social and entertaining. Mrs. Warren, the mother, was a pleasant, winning—I might almost say—fascinating woman; one of the kind whose every act, praisworthy. Mr. Warren was a cheery, social gentleman, fond of telling stories, and amusing young people. And George's sister, Jessie—how shall I discribe her? A girl about Alfred's own age, a half-bashful, half-saucy, dimpled-faced, rosy-cheeked maiden, sparkling with wit and pleasantry, and pretty enough for any young man to fall in love with at first sight.

This was Mr. Warren's family, and it was no wonder that Alfred was charmed with them. They were not very wealthy people, but were in easy circumstances, and on a promising road to fortune. Alfred very soon felt as well acquainted with them all as if he had known them for years. The supper was delicious, especially to a boy whose small salary could afford him only the plainest living.

After supper wine was brought in. Mrs. Warren poured it out herself, and with a winning smile passed a glass of sparkling liquid to their guest. Alfred took it with some hesitation, but did not raise it to his lips. Each of the family held a glass, waiting to pledge their visitor. But Alfred feared to drink. He set the goblet on the table, while a burning flush overspread his face.

"What! do you not drink wine?" asked Mrs Warren, in her pleasant tones.

"I have been taught not to drink it," said Alfred.

"You have had good teaching, I doubt not," said the lady, "and I honor you for respecting it, but I think it makes a difference where and in what company you take it. I should not be willing for George to go into a bar-room in company with dispated young men, and call for wine; but at home, in the family circle, it is different. A moderate use of wine never hurts any one. It is only when carried to excess that it is injurious. You had better drink yours. So little as that will never hurt you."

Jessie was sitting by Alfred. She took up the glass he had set on the table, and gave it to him with a charming smile.

"Drink it for my sake," she said.

Again he took the goblet in his hand. The glowing wine was tempting, but the faces around him were more tempting still. He raised it toward his lips. But at that moment there rose up before him a pale, sweet face, with pleading eyes—the face of his mother in heaven. The boy laid down the glass with a firm hand, and with firm tones he said:

"I cannot drink it. It was my mother's dying request that I should never taste of wine, and if I disregard it now, I fear greater temptations will follow. You must pardon my seeming discourtesy, but I cannot drink it."

A silence fell upon the little circle. None spoke for several minutes.

Then Mrs. Warren said, in a voice choked with emotion:

"Forgive me, my boy, for tempting you to violate your conscience. Would that all young men would show as high a sense of duty."

Every one of the family put down their wine untasted.

"The boy is right," said Mr. Warren. "Drinking wine leads to deeper potations. We have done wrong in setting such an example before our children. Here, Ellen," he called to the servant, "take away this decanter."

And, as the table was cleared of the wine and glassses, Mr. Warren said, solemnly:

"Now, here, in the presence of you all, I make a solemn vow never to have any more wine on my table, or drink it myself, as a beverage; and may my influence and precepts be as binding on my children as the request of this boy's mother to him.

And Mrs. Warren softly responded: "Amen."

Mr. Warren turned to Alfred.

"We are not drunkards or wine bibbers here, my boy. I have always preached temperance to my children, but I have never realized before how an occasional glass of wine, if partaken of in good society, could injure. I see it now. If a person can drink one glass, he can drink another, and yet another, and it is hard to know just where to draw the line. I thank you for this lesson. I will show that I have as much manliness as a mere boy. My children will you follow my example, and pledge to abstain totally from wine as a beverage?"

"We will father, was the response."

This pledge was never broken by any of the family, and never did Alfred have cause to regret that he resisted the temptation to drink one cup of wine.

Years afterward, when he was a prosperous and worthy merchant, and sweet Jessie Warren was his wife, they often spoke of the consequences that might have followed, had he yielded to that one temptation; and Jessie tries to impress as firm principles upon the minds of her children as her husband's mother instilled into the heart of her boy.

Miscellaneous.

The State University.

MR. EDITOR: I graduated at the University between the years 1850 and 1860, and was a student of tutor, now President, Pool. In the late political contests I have acted and worked with the Conservative party. Upon the questions presented my mind has undergone no change, and should the same issues be again presented I shall pursue a like course. As an alumnus I have always felt attached to the University, and have silently but carefully noted the discussions in relation to its present organization. And now, as a friend to my State, to her people, to the cause of education, to truth and justice, I ask a hearing through the columns of every impartial and candid public journal in North Carolina.

A portion of the people of the State complain that the University is not what it should be, and refuse to patronize it. The leading public charges against it are that it has been organized, and it is conducted in the interest of a faction or party, and that the Faculty are incompetent and distasteful. Let us look calmly at some of the leading facts. Upon the ratification of the new constitution the Board of Education, as required, met and elected a Board of Trustees. There is to be one from each county in the State. This Board of Education were all of one particular party, and had been elected by the influence of the colored vote, and this in times of the most violent political fervor. They assemble and elect a Board of Trustees. When the appointment of directors to the Insane Asylum and that for the deaf, dumb and blind were to be made, out of a few there was at least one colored man on the Board. When this Board of Education are to elect, not five but eighty-nine Trustees, and from all parts of the State, whom do they choose? Look at it! Not one colored man! Not men prominent alone in politics, nor all by any means of the party in power, but every Judge of the Supreme Court, every Judge of the Superior Court, both the United States Senators, the United States District Judge, the United States District Attorney for North Carolina, a considerable number of the Legislative Department, and a large proportion of the distinguished alumni of the University. How much better could have been done? It is not denied that the Board made some mistakes. It is not claimed that all the appointments were even proper. But what Board, under similar circumstances, would have given universal satisfaction? It is as asserted, however, without fear of successful contradiction, that no similar Board on the continent ever contained so many dignitaries.

This body, in which the Executive and Judicial department of the Government had the preponderance of influence, assemble. They find before them respectful resignations from every member of the Faculty except Professor Pool. These they accept and proceed to organize the University. Upon the day of election they discover that among the various applicants for chairs in the University, there is but one who acted with the Conservative party. He fails of an election for any other than reasons of a partisan political character. Feeling the necessity of re-opening the Institution, they proceed to select from the names before them.

They find that Professor Pool had never resigned his place in the University, and his claims are considered. It is known that he entered the University at an early age, under embarrassing circumstances, deficient in scholarship and among the younger members of his class. But although he came into competition with men much older than himself, and there were among his classmates more mature minds than in any class that was ever known in the Institution, he nevertheless gradually gained upon them until he received the first distinction in nearly all his studies. Six months after his graduation he was recalled as tutor of mathematics. Before he had long held that position he was placed in charge of the junior class to give instructions in the highest branches of mathematics taught in the Institution. This duty was never imposed upon any tutor before, however long he had served. He had been at least three times invited to chairs in other prominent institutions of learning. These he declined at the earnest solicitation of President Swain and others of his friends. He had been raised to Adjunct Professorship of Mathematics at a time when there were two full Professors in that department, and his promotion left no tutor therein, a thing unprecedented in the history of the University. This was done without application on the part of himself or his friends, at the instance of President Swain; as it was hardly to be supposed that the two eminent gentlemen who filled the Department of Mathematics at that time were incompetent, his promotion under the circumstances could only be regarded as a well deserved and acknowledged token of superior merit. He had given satisfaction as an educator, and on one occasion at Commencement, it is alleged that Hon. D. M. Barringer, a member of the Examing Committee attending Prof. Pool's examination of a class in Analytical Geometry and Calculus, publicly stated that it was the finest examination he had ever attended. With all these recommendations by the former authorities, with the fairest record as a student, as a gentleman and a christian minister, the eye of the Board were naturally turned to him. It is to be presumed that most, if not all of these facts were known to them, and perhaps others equally favorable, unknown to me. Especially is this likely, since one member of the Executive Committee was a college mate of his, and a member of the former Board of Trustees who had complimented him with a professorship; another was one of his old pupils, and the President of the Board had been for many years in a position to give him an acquaintance with such facts. At least one member of the Board was a class mate and several were his college mates and pupils.

In addition to all this it was known that not only had he been connected personally with the University from his boyhood, and had been the only member of the former faculty who had never resigned, but his immediate family had been represented for a longer period as students and patrons of the University than, with possibly one exception, any family in the State. It was believed that he was the first man in North Carolina, who, in a published letter over his own name, had suggested the connection of the University with the public schools of the State, and which had been introduced into the new Constitution. It appears, then, that not only has President Pool been connected with the University from his boyhood, not only has he borne an eminent part as an educator in the training of thousands of young men of this and other States; not only was he the only one of the former Faculty who never resigned his position, nor severed his connection with the University, but his immediate family have been among the most faithful patrons of the Institution, while he for the last twenty years has filled as student, tutor, professor, trustee, president, more honorable positions under the former and present board of trustees than any man that ever lived. To whom in North Carolina, or elsewhere, could the Board of Trustees more properly have looked to take charge of the University in its extremity?

Was the election of President Pool, then, in the interest of a faction or party? Was it a reward for partizan services? He had not only repeatedly declined to allow his name to go before the people for the most flattering political offices, but was never known, though frequently solicited, to make a political speech, seldom to be present at a political gathering, and rarely to allow a discussion of political questions in his presence upon the public streets. When President Swain, in 1866 or 1867, published a series of letters of a political character, addressed to Hon. B. F. Perry, of South Carolina, it is known that Prof. Pool was unsparing in his disapprobation of the course pursued by the President of the University. While assessor of internal revenue, his appointments showed no political bias, as the assistant assessors in Warren, Granville and Franklin counties, and other of his prominent officers, testify. Since his election as President of the University, this same unpartizan course has been displayed. Though bitterly assailed by the Conservative papers, he has treated all with the most marked courtesy, and the spirit of his late publications in the *Sentinel* over the signature of "North Carolinian" meets the approval of all. When distinguished gentlemen were to be invited to appear as lecturers or orators at the University, he has courteously and politely sought them from both political parties. Whatever may be said as to the appointment of his predecessor, Gov. Swain, it cannot be maintained that President Pool was elected as a politician, nor in the interest of any party, nor as a reward for partizan services. His predecessor spent but a short time in the University, and at the time of his election, had but little, if any, reputation as a scholar or educator; he became, however, a model, and President Pool follows one whose place is difficult to fill. It will require time for him to gain the experience that Gov. Swain had in the position. He may be expected to commit some errors. Who would not? And where is the man that would give entire satisfaction, especially if elected by the present State authorities?

What has been said of President Pool, as to fitness, may be said of the other members of the Faculty. From the applicants before them the Trustees doubtless had reference in their selection to the best men. Prof. McIver had graduated with the first distinction in President Pool's class, and had attained a wide reputation as an educator and scholar. Prof. Patrick graduated at the University, and had experience as a teacher. If these gentlemen were incompetent and unscholarly, why are they graduated and sent forth as scholars by the former officers of the University? They were elected upon the recommendation they had thus received. Profs. Brewer and Martling were not so well known, but came with the highest testimonials. And who are they that essay to sit in judgement upon the competency of these Professors? Who should be the judges in this matter? The distinguished and able Board of, Trustees, or the anonymous scribblers who assail them! If Professors Brewer and Martling are incompetent, who knows it? One thing the public are beginning to see, that since the organization of the University, a more liberal system has been adopted, the advantages of an education are more freely offered at the University than heretofore, and a popular system of lectures has been introduced by the Faculty that meets with favor from every friend of education. Reforms in these and other respects have been inaugurated already in President Pool's administration, that promise to result in great good. Do the opponents of the University fear to give the present officers a fair trial? It seems so. If they really believe them incompetent, why this great effort, these misrepresentations and incessant struggles?

The Trustees have acted wisely and should be commended for having dedicated the University at Chapel Hill to whites alone. An opposite course would have been fatal to it. And yet the opponents of the Institution have falsely circulated the report that there are negro students, and even a negro Professor, there. The Trustees select a Faculty, a larger portion of whom are native graduates than was ever before known to the University. Formerly our sons went to Northern school-masters, and then to the University to receive a polish from Northern Professors. It was seldom the case that a North Carolinian could receive an appointment to a chair in the University. At present the President, and nearly every Professor at Davidson College are from other States; and yet the cry against the University is that it is under the control of Yankees. The University is at present understood to contain among its students the sons of members of both political parties and all the leading christian sects. But no word of complaint has been heard that the Faculty have made an effort to influence them in their opinions. I believe there is really as little political or sectional bias now in the University as at any former period of its history. The thinking people of the State are beginning to understand the true state of the case, and to believe that the out-cry against the University arises from the fact that it has been converted from a political into a non-political institution.

The University has not been organized, nor is it conducted in the interest of any party or faction. The Trustees are for the most part a body of men whose positions are supposed to lift them above partizan feeling. They should be commended for having separated the races in the education to be given at the University. They have acted wisely in electing a majority of native North Carolinians and *alumni* as Professors. There was no man whom they could so naturally have called to the head of the University as one who had been connected with it for twenty years, from his boyhood, who had received compliments from the former Board never given to any other man, who had been the only one of the former Faculty who refused to sever his connection with the institution in her time of trouble, whose family had been among the most constant patrons of the institution, who had been the first to urge in public a reform in the system of the University, who had borne part, as an Educator, in the training of thousands of the *alumni*, and who has filled more positions in connection with the University than any man that ever lived. And already, under his administration, more liberality is shown to the young men of the State who desire to obtain an education, than ever before; and such a course has been inaugurated at the institution as must meet the approval of the public. If he had no national reputation as an educator, his enemies have unwittingly heralded his name throughout the country, and he stands out as the bold champion of popular education in his State.

It is said the Faculty have been tried, and are so odious to the people that the University is not patronized. To this it may be replied that the Faculty were not elected and placed upon trial at all. Such an intimation would no doubt have been repelled by them and their friends as an indignity. They have long ago proved themselves, or they would not have been chosen. But even had they been placed on trial, they have not been allowed a fair showing. They found the University closed. All know the difficulty of reviving such an institution when it has once gone down. It is also known that colleges are dependent for success upon popular favor. They had no more than entered upon duty than the press began to forestall public opinion, by misrepresentations, abuse, and the most puerile and indecent personalities. Most of them were non-combatants, and these personalities were not resented. Their friends forebore, and the evil has grown. Under such circumstance they have had no proper trial. The lack of patronage was very natural, and they will be allowed a much longer time to build up the University, than if their enemies had waged no such unjust warfare. They are laboring faithfully to call students to the University, and are

NORTH CAROLINIAN.

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

SIMMON JOHN, : : : : : : Editor.

Elizabeth City, N. C., Oct. 21, 1869.

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We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

This body was convened under the call of Gen. Canby, and under the restrictions intimated in the opinion of the Attorney-General of the United States. Until the State is admitted into the Union under the provisions of the Reconstruction Acts, it cannot be held to be really a Legislature. By the acts of Congress it may do certain things provisionally, and it is required to do some. The validity of those acts which it is required to perform depends not from any inherent powers in itself as the Legislature of a State, but upon the authority expressly conferred by Congress. This seems to be the settled doctrine in regard to it. If its acts have validity because it is the legal Legislature of a State, then it may do valid acts not authorized by Congress. If on the other hand, it is no legal Legislature until sanctioned by Congress and the State admitted, it can do no acts which Congress has not authorized—nor can it legally do such acts as Congress has authorized, unless congress had the right to confer such authority. As to matters of local government and police regulations it is clear, under the Congressional theory of reconstruction, that Congress can confer the right to make laws on any body of men it may choose to have organized and assembled in the State. But can Congress, by an enactment, confer the right to elect United States Senators on any body of men? The Constitution confers the right upon lawful Legislatures of the several States. It cannot be done by any body which is not a lawful Legislature of a State, nor can Congress infringe this provision of the Constitution.

If therefore the present Legislature of Virginia should elect Senators before the State is admitted, and its authority recognized, they could not be admitted to their seats without an admission that the Legislature is now the legal and valid Legislature of the State—and such admission, would render valid all other acts done by it, as well as the election of senators. It would also overrule the late opinion of the Attorney General, and overthrow the Congressional theory of reconstruction.

In this view of the matter, it would hardly be prudent for the Legislature to elect Senators. The risk of their being refused their seats, and of raising a distracting and prolonged discussion in Congress, is too great to be incurred unnecessarily. It would seem better not to complicate the question of the admission of the State.

THE NEW SECRETARY OF WAR.

General Belknap the new Secretary of War was born in Georgetown, D. C., but his enterprising and energetic disposition induced him, in early years to go westward, and much of his life since then has been spent in Keokuk and vicinity, and he is now forty-two years of age. His executive abilities are conceded to be excellent by all who know him, and his address is spoken of as remarkably pleasing. He is said to be tall and stout, with florid complexion and heavy sandy beard.

General Belknap entered the United States service as Major of the 15th Iowa Infantry about the 19th of October, 1861, and engaged in his first battle at Shiloh, in the Army of the Tennessee, under General McPherson, never having been in the military service before.

He figured conspicuously in all the campaigns in Tennessee, both under General Sherman and General Grant, and by the latter his services were very highly estimated. He marched under General Sherman to the sea, and at the battle of Atlanta, on the 22d of July, 1864, where General McPherson was killed, he distinguished himself so highly as a commander that he was promoted over the heads of his superior officers, August 31, 1864, to be Brigadier General of Volunteers. Here, as elsewhere, he was foremost in the fray.

Our new Secretary is a prominent member of the "Society of the Army of the Tennessee," and he delivered one of the ablest and most patriotic addresses ever made before that society.

He was a lawyer of prominence, and, although he was offered more prominent and lucrative positions, he chose to take the position of Collector of Internal Revenue for the First (Keokuk) district of Iowa, in order that he might remain at home. In that district he wrought many wholesome reforms, in which he was serving when he was tendered the high place of a Cabinet officer as Secretary of War.

HONEST TOIL.

No man can reasonably expect to reach the goal of success at one leap. Fortunes have been made and reputations won in a single day—these are rare cases, occurring once in an age. Whosoever would rise to wealth, or respectability, or position must expect to ascend the ladder step by step—work should be the motto. There are unfortunately those who behold with envy the rapid rise of a single individual to influence or position, and forget that in a vast majority of cases these hights are attained only by patient laborious toil. The men of our day, such men as Johnson, Grant, Vanderbuilt, Holden, have begun life under the same difficulties which beset the paths of every young man who struggles to rise in the world. The magic watchword to their success has been honest labor—not content with simply wishing and longing for a thing, they put themselves to the task of accomplishing it. Our young men should take such illustrious cases as models—what man has done man can do again. The country has always looked and does now look, for its strength to the honesty and industry of its laboring class. They make up the true strength of any nation. Honest industry has always had its reward. The future is bright before us, our hands and hearts are stout, and let us all put ourselves to the pleasant task of building up the "Old North State," by a determination on the part of every man to do his duty.

But while we engage in the race for distinction or wealth let our aim be to keep on high and honorable ground—to excel in goodness as well as in greatness. The trickster may now and then succeed, but his success will be short-lived; while he who reaches position and lives in the affection of his fellows, fulfils his mission well.

WILL THE LEGISLATURE HOLD OVER FOR FOUR YEARS?

A "Republican," in the Raleigh *Sentinel*, answers the above question in the negative in an able article.

It seems to us a question admitting of no argument. Section 3d of Article II. of the Constitution says the Senate shall be composed of fifty Senators *biennially* chosen by ballot; Section 6th, that the House of Representatives shall be composed of one hundred and twenty Representatives, *biennially* chosen by ballot.

By reference to the 29th Section it will be seen that "the election for members of the General Assembly shall be held for the respective districts, and counties, at the places where they are now held, in such manner as may be prescribed by law, *on the first Thursday in August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy*, and every two years thereafter. The first election shall be held when the vote shall be taken on the ratification of this constitution by the voters of the State, *and the members then elected shall hold their seats until their successors are elected at a regular election.*"

It thus appears, says "A Republican," that the Legislature is to be elected *biennially*, that the first *regular* election is to take place on the *first Thursday in August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy*, and that the legislature now in being, which was, elected in April 1868, at an *irregular* election, "shall hold their seats until their successors are elected at a *regular election*;" viz: until the above named first Thursday in August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

It is said that the friends of the proposed usurpation base their claims to a four year's lease of power on the *twenty-seventh* section of article II. It is as follows:

"The terms of office for Senators and members of the House of Representatives shall commence at the time of their election; and the term of office, of those elected at the first election held under this Constitution, shall terminate at the same time as if they had been elected at the first ensuing regular election."

We warn Republicans to drop this question of "holding over"—one smacking of usurpation and treason. It is to be regretted that Messrs. Rodman, Heaton and Nicholson, who put the Constitution in "ship-shape" for submission to the people, did not improve upon the style in composition so far as the said twenty-seventh section is concerned.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL ON THE FINANCES.

We publish in another column an extract of the speech of Secretary Boutwell, delivered at Horticultural Hall Philadelphia, on Saturday evening Oct. 9th.

The positions of the Secretary upon the leading financial topics have only been assumed after a careful exploration of all the ground and a thorough review and application of the recognized principles of political economy. His convictions are therefore firm, and they more nearly square with the common-sense views of upright business men than any yet presented. The fidelity of our public securities, and the refunding of them at the lowest possible rate of interest, may be called the texts of Mr. Boutwell's arguments, as well as the desire of his heart. Repudiators only are opposed to them.

THE STATE ELECTIONS.

The voice of the people of two large States has been heard, and that voice is for Republican principles, and in support of the Administration of the great and good man now at the helm of the Ship of State. The Keystone of the Federal arch, still firm, reelects Geary by 3,000, and Pendleton in Ohio, has been defeated by Hays, Republican—majority about 5,000.

THE HERALD DISCONTINUED.—We are requested by the proprietor to state that the publication of the *Evening Herald* is discontinued. We presume that Col. Pool will announce his reasons at a proper time, to the public.

We clip the above from the *Norfolk Journal* of the 15th inst. We are sorry to see an enterprise of that kind collapse so suddenly having only reached its 44th number.

New Books, Periodicals, etc.

THE INNOCENTS ABROAD, OR THE NEW PILGRIMS PROGRESS, By Mark Twain published by American Publishing company: Hartford Conn., 1869.

We are indebted to the publishers for a copy of a new and really *unique* volume of travels by that rollicking humorist, "Mark Twain." It is a handsome octavo of nearly 700 pages, full of illustrations, and issued by the American Publishing Company—a successful Hardford house whose ventures are distinguished for their shrewd and judicious taste in hitting the popular mark. "Mark Twain," (Mr Samuel L. Clemens) was one of the pleasure excursion party who went from New York to Europe and Palestine, on the steamer "Quaker City," in the summer of 1867. He gives us, in this attractive volume, a decidedly original collection of pictures of travel, executed both with the pen and the pencil; and the illustrations are by no means the least valuable part of the work. It is a lively, laughter-exciting book, such as one rarely meets among volumes of travels; yet the fun is not the only feature of the book. It abounds in interesting information, conveyed in a wide range of facts, adventures and personal experiences.

The work will be sold by Subscription only, and *Canvassers* for it are wanted in every Town in the County. This presents a rare opportunity for all who need employment, to enter into a light and agreeable occupation, that must be very remunerative. Those fortunate enough to secure an Agency for it, will be sure to get large returns, as the book will be wanted by the whole people, and must and will have an immense sale. Applications should be made to the American Publishing Co., Hartford, Conn.

Public Schools.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian:

The law establishing Public Schools in this State, although not in every respect as we would have it, is, without doubt, calculated to do great good. We should consider the subject of general education as a subject of importance, deserving our careful and constant attention. It will not be denied that a thoroughly ignorant man is a very dependent creature—one who looks to others for guidance and direction in the management of almost all his business affairs.

The man who cannot read knows nothing of the Bible except as another reads it and tells him what it contains; knowing nothing himself, he is incapable of instructing others. Such a man may purchase land or other property but the very money he pays must be counted by another; the deed he takes may be written in French for all he knows. When such a man conveys, his signature is a *cross*, witnessed by another, he is a creature at the mercy of other men, and is utterly helpless in the hands of designing persons.

But outside of mere business transactions, the man who cannot read and write is absolutely cut off from those pleasures of discovering, invention and research, and from all those means of obtaining useful knowledge which his more fortunate brother may possess.

The mere ability to read and write, then, is not only a pleasure, but it is something of availability and practical usefulness. The possessor of these arts has spread out before him a world into which he may enter and discover; into this world he is ever entering and finding something that is useful both to himself and others, and he is constantly encouraged to make further and more difficult expeditions, for the trouble of which he is more than paid by the precious things discovered. The same world is also before the ignorant man, but to him it is all gloom; there is no light to guide him, and consequently he is obliged to remain his whole lifetime on, or very near the spot where he entered life.

How nobly has industrious and patient research into that world of which I have been speaking been repaid! Thousands of useful things have been brought to light and tens of thousands inventions have been made that tend to better the condition of man and to raise him in the scale of beings, all or most of which without the aid of letters would have remained enveloped in the gloom of ignorance. I will not waste words on a truism; or what is so palpably plain to all men of reason and which the most ignorant must admit.

I desire to look the *situation* fairly in the face. North Carolina is a remarkable fertile State; it has a healthy and most delightful climate; it has vast forests of good timber, mines of gold, iron, coal, silver, copper, &c., its minerals and metals of all kinds are in endless quantities, it is open to the broad Atlantic for two hundred miles; it has deep, broad Sounds, and hundreds of rivers and creeks navigable far inland, that wind about through the forests and rich plantations in every direction; its resources and natural advantages are surpassed by no State of this Union; and yet North Carolina, we, who dearly love her, must admit, is far behind the age. As I have said, she has abundant means for obtaining wealth, and yet, she is comparatively poor; she has every advantage of commerce, and yet other States trade for her and speculate upon her capital. Why is all this? Effect has its cause; the cause here may be concealed but it may be found, and when found it should be held up to light, and it would be profitable to keep it continually in view.

Effect has its cause, therefore why is North Carolina in the rear of the foremost State in this Union? I will not answer this until the questions in my little catechism following are answered, then, if the question should be repeated I will answer: What attention has been paid to the education of the children in the State? What interest is now being taken in education for the masses—the children of the State? How many colleges and high schools have there been in operation; how many are now in operation, and how many are in prospect? Who were educated in those that have heretofore been in operation, who are being educated in those now operating, and who is it proposed to educate in those to be operated? Is the proper answer to the three preceeding questions—*The Masses*? Who have taught, who are teaching and who are to teach at the schools mentioned? What was taught, what is being taught and what is proposed to be taught at them? The population of the State is a million, the population of the county is ten thousand—what proportion of the million can read and write? What proportion of the ten thousand? Solve the proposition; demonstrate—give the result.

Again: Where do we get the iron rails for our roads? Where are the cars, engines and machinery made? You will say the larger part of the rails are brought from other places—the larger portion of the cars, engines &c. are made in other States and sold to us; yet we have *mountains* of iron, *forests* of the finest kinds of wood—bird-eye and curled maple, white and yellow pine, cherry, walnut, ash, chestnut, hickory, a variety of oak &c., &c.

Vast quantities of flour; great numbers of mules and horses; pork in large quantities; butter and cheese; woollen and cotton goods, &c., are brought into the State every year; yet millions of bushels of wheat are exported yearly, water power unsurpassed is wasting on every hand, rich grasses of natural and spontaneous growth carpet over millions of acres of our level lands, and green the mountains to their very summits! Yet, where are our foundries, manufactories of cloth, rolling mills, paper mills, establishments for making nails, agricultural and mechanical instruments, needles, pins, machinery &c? Why are not thousands upon thousands of cattle, horses, mules sheep &c., raised upon these natural pastures? Why are not thousands and millions of hogs raised, where fully half enough to feed them rattles from the limbs of the forests by every wind that sweeps over? Why is it that butter and cheese are brought here where six months in the year cattle need no food except what the wild woods and wasted fields furnish? Why is it that not enough bales of cotton and wool are kept back to be manufactured at home to supply at least our own wants? We live, as I have said, in one of the richest countries on the globe, yet we depend upon strangers to feed us, to furnish us with all kind of implements, to send us cars, rails, engines, tubs, buckets, hats, shoes, prints, blankets—nearly everything!—I repeat, effect has its cause.

Judge Gaston's little song—

"Carolina, Carolina, heaven's blessings attend her!

Is a favorite with us—we love to join in singing it, but is it not often the case that pride rather than affection prompts us to join in the loud chorus—such pride as we often see exhibited by one whose grandfather happened to be a Senator, a General or something of the sort? Great and good men have lived, do live, and will live in our good State, but I am at a loss to understand how it is that we, as individuals, can flatter ourselves into the belief that *we* deserve any credit for Judge Gaston, or Judge Badger, or President Polk or Thomas H. Benton's being a great man; true they and we happened to live a part of our lives in that region of country which lies between Virginia and South Carolina, and between Tennessee and the Atlantic Ocean, but others who were not great men lived in the same neighborhood.

The bad citizen and violator of the law is a monster among men—he is an excrescence upon the body of Society. The man whose only aim is to benefit himself is, to use a mild expression, a cypher—a naught; that man whose aim and earnest desire is to benefit *others* as well as himself, is entitled to the thanks and praise of others; his designs have something of nobleness and generosity about them; but a man cannot reasonably be expected to do what he does not know how to do, and a really ignorant man who knows nothing of the great world beyond the circle that takes in the view of his chimney smoke, is really incapable of doing much good except within the area of that circle.

Let us then try the experiment of educating the people—the masses; and let us take notice of the effect that *that* may have upon the appearance and welfare of our dearly loved State, this may discover to us the *cause* of the effect, if so the discovery will be of more value to us than if we had found the Philosopher's Stone, or realised the Alchimist's dreams.

FRANK VAUGHAN.

From Washington.

Secretary Boutwell was to-day served with an order from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, directing him to appear on the 18th and show cause why a *mandamus* should not be issued to compel the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to A. M. Warfield, a former employee of the Printing Division of the Treasury, the twenty per cent. which was appropriated by resolution of Congress in 1867, but of which, said Warfield claims, he was deprived by the unjust ruling of the Comptroller, who decided that the increase applied only to persons actually in the service at the time of its passage. Warfield had left during the year covered by the act, but before it had passed.

Hon. Wm. A. Richardson, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, returned here last evening from his home in Cambridge, Mass., where he has been for the past three weeks. He will urge the acceptance of his resignation, lately tendered and return to his position on the bench of the Superior Court of Massachusetts next week.

The United States iron-clad steamer Miantonomah, which has been undergoing repairs at Philadelphia, will be put in commission on the 20th inst.—The Terror, which has been undergoing repairs at Boston, has been ordered on a trial trip previous to being put into commission. The Nantasket, which has been overhauled and repaired at Boston, has made a satisfactory trial, and was put into commission on the 12th inst.

Commissioner Delano will not return here from Ohio until Saturday evening. Deputy Commissioner Douglass returned to-day and is acting as Commissioner.

Foreign News.

According to official reports made public by the Government authorities, the insurrection has been reduced to small groups of insurgents, who are doing their utmost to avoid the national troops.

Valencia still holds out against the troops. Official dsipatches state that the insurgents have proposed to capitulate, but the authorities demand unconditional submission. The town of Bejar has revolted. The inhabitants are flying. Troops have been sent to restore order. Six thousand rebels submitted to Government officers in Tarragona, Barcelona and vicinity.

The Republican leaders, Paul and Salvocher, abandoned by their followers, have fled to Gibraltar. The latter, after leaving Saragossa, was defeated while retiring through Andalusia, 70 of his men were killed, the remainder dispersed.

A number of Republican journals published in the Provinces have been suppressed by the local authorities for inciting insurrection.

Deputies of the Cortes, composing the Republican minority, have absented themselves from the Chamber.

Many are supposed to be concealed in the city or vicinity. It is rumored the Government intends to arrest them under authority of the late act suspending individual rights.

The committee appointed by the Cortes to inquire into the conduct of Republican Deputies in the present insurrection recommend that a vote of censure be passed against them.

The *Epoca* of to-day publishes a synopsis of the reply made by Minister Silvela to Mr. Sickles' note. Senor Silvela says: "Reasons dictated by national dignity prevent the acceptance of foreign mediation in our domestic affairs. The intimations made by General Sickles are received with the good will which one nation owes to another with which it is bound by ties of amity. It is presumed that the American Government only desires to strip the struggle in Cuba of its sanguinary character." The Washington Cabinet is urged to impede the departure of supplies for the insurgents, who prevent the Spanish Government from carrying out a policy in Cuba in harmony with that at home. Silvela mentions that the insurgents in Cuba are in a minority, and by no means belong to the wealthiest and most influential classes.

The *Epoca* mentions conferences between Senor Silvela and General Sickles, in which the former urged the release of the Spanish gunboats building in the United States, protesting that they were only to be used to protect the shores of Cuba against expeditions in aid of the insurgents from foreign countries.

The prosperity of the South warrents the statement that the internal revenue receipts from that section will be nearly fifty per cent. greater for the present fiscal year than for the last fiscal year. Among the modifications of the revenue law that will undoubtedly be recomended to the next Congress will be a tax of one per cent. per pound on cotton. It is believed that such a tax will yield fully $15,000,000 a year, and this would justify the repeal of that portion of the law imposing special taxes, relieving the laboring and manufacturing interests of a great burden. It is said that the Government does not now reallize one-tenth of the amount it should from the sales of cotton, as the profits are not reached by the income tax.

Greeley accepts the nomination for comptroller of New York.

Summary of News.

A Spanish mail steamer has arrived at Havana, bringing reinforcements.

The Avondale Relief Fund amounts to about $149,000, and it is believed that $200,000 will be raised.

Massachusetts has 40,000 more women than men, and wants to know what she shall do with them.

A book written and printed by Caxton, in 1483, has just been sold in London for seven hundred and thirty-five dollars.

Among General Sherman's callers was Capt. Von Schellha, Grand General of the staff of the Prussian army.

Letters from abroad state that collections are being made among the miners of England and Wales for the Avondale sufferers.

The Unionists of Novia Scotia are reported to be very active and to be sanguine of success. Their opponents are said to be hard at work.

An Anglo-Indian surgeon, named Atmaram Sadasliliv Jayakur, has inflicted an irreparable blow upon Paganism in Hindostan, by embracing christianity.

Dr. Linderman, in his examination of the Branch Mints at San Francisco, Carson City, and Denver, has discovered a defalcation of $10,000.

Parker Pillsbury is visiting Charleston, S. C. It is his first visit. He might not have been cordially welcomed there a few years ago.

It cost the Princess Matilda upward of one hundred thousand francs to hush up the scandalous affair, in which she was recently involved.

A Mississippi Judge has just decided that the intermarriage of whites and negroes "is lawful in the State of Mississippi, the law of the State to the contrary notwithstanding."

A black bear attempted to carry off a calf from the pasture of an Iowa farmer, when a full blooded Durham bull attacked the bear and drove him from the field.

At a recent funeral in Ceylon of an officer, the young widow buried her head in the earth, and cut off all her beautiful golden hair and placed it in the grave.

The old building in Richmond, known all over the United States as Libby Prison, has recently been leased and is now occupied by parties engaged in grinding sumac and bones.

Vice President Colfax is in Cheyenne, where he will remain a few days, on account of the illness of his mother. The rest of the party, except Gov. Bross and his family, continue the trip east.

It is rumored that some Jesuit Priests will shortly visit New-Berne. If this be true, our citizens will have an opportunity of judging for themselves the merits or demerits of a system of theology which has made so much noise for two or three hundred years.

A negro who outraged a young lady at Fort Washington, about sixteen miles from Washington city, was seized by a gang of men dressed only in their shirts and drawers, and having masks on their faces, and hanged to an old oak on Tuesday. The noose in the rope slipped and the negro's feet barely touched the ground, whereupon one of the maskers jumped on his shoulders and the rest pushed the body to and fro. On withdrawing the whole party fired a volley into the body.

Certain vague charges having been made that President Grant had an unfair connection with the recent gold panic, the Washington Agent of the Associate Press called upon him to get an authoritative contradiction of the insinuations which have been thrown out as a Democratic political move. The President denied all such charges and gave the history of the selling of gold by the Government, h sowing it to have been determined upon by Secretary Boutwell and himself alone. These evil reports were hardly worth contradiction, but it is nevertheless gratifying to have them silenced effectually.

A strange story comes from Jerusalem, by way of a Rabbi of Hungary, concerning a vision which appeared to an Israelite worshiping near Solomon's Temple last month. It was a column of fire, from which proceeded a voice warning the devotee of the coming this year of the Messiah. The man so addressed then went to the city and spoke prophetically of what he had heard. Thereupon the people treated him as an impostor, and some even went so far as to seek his life; but he, as if miraculously endowed with more than human strength fought hundreds of his assailants, and when afterwards a battalion of soldiers was sent to arrest him, baffled them in their efforts to capture him.

Extracts from Secretary Boutwell's Speech on the Finances.

Gentlemen, is the public debt so large that the people of this country ought to shrink from its presence? It is large in figures. It is two thousand four or five hundred millions of dollars, with two thousand and a hundred millions bearing interest. But is it a debt from which the people of this country ought to shrink? I venture the assertion that it is a less debt in proportion to population and property than the debt of the revolution, which our forefathers did not hesitate manfully to assume and honestly to pay.

In the year 1791 the United States owed $75,000,000 funded debt. In 1801, when Mr. Jefferson took the Presidential office, it had risen to $83,000,000. We were then a people hardly more than three millions in number. We have no estimates of the value of the property of the country, but it probably was not more than one-fortieth as much as it is to-day. Three millions of people, a debt of nearly a hundred millions of dollars, property to the amount of a thousand or two thousand millions of dollars! To-day we have forty millions of people, and an accumulated wealth of not less than fifty thousand millions of dollars.

* * * * * * *

Estimating the property of the country at this time at fifty thousand millions of dollars and the property of the country at the commencement of this century at two thousand millions of dollars, the debt of to-day is hardly greater than that of 1801. Consider also that the capacity of the people to pay the debt is immensely increased by the introduction of labor-saving machinery, the productive power of one man for the creation of wealth being at least four times as great as was the productive power of a man at the commencement of this century. Consider also that the wages of labor, the profits of business, the accumulations of wealth, are at least four times as great in this year as they were in the commencement of this century. Consider all these facts together, and the public debt of to-day is dwarfed in comparison with the public debt that was assumed in 1791.

Our capacity for paying the debt which remains may be measured and estimated by considering what we have done. If none of the public debt had been paid from 1863 to the present time, the funded debt of the country would not be less than three thousand two hundred millions of dollars, in addition to the three hundred and fifty-six millions of United States notes in circulation. But by the system of taxation which has existed, and which has undoubtedly borne heavily upon the people, this debt has been reduced several hundred millions of dollars. And if in these six years, exhausted as we were by the war we have been able to pay 25 or 33 per cent. of the public debt, are we now, with a population constantly augmenting, with a valuation continually increasing, with the capacity of the people to produce wealth accelerated in a great degree—are we now to hesitate as to what our course should be for the next few years? If we were to pay a hundred millions of dollars a year, which we can pay if the present system of taxation be permitted to remain, the public debt will be extinguished in less than fourteen years. If we pay fifty millions a year, which we can do while annually reducing taxation, the interest-bearing debt will be extinguished in less than twenty-two years. If we pay but twenty-six millions a year and reduce taxation, as we may rapidly, the interest-bearing debt will be extinguished in about thirty-one years. The astonishment, gentlemen, is, that under these circumstances there should be any question among any class of people or by any sort of politicians as to what the policy of the country should be. [Great applause.]

* * * * * * *

I repeat that since the first of March last the people of the country have paid fifty-six millions. Are we, in the presence of that fact, to shrink from what is before us? The burdens of taxation are not grievous, and they can be gradually, year by year, diminished. Whether heavy or light, they can be gradually removed from off the people.

* * * * * * *

Gentlemen, in conclusion, I wish to address a few words to the laboring people as a class, because I have seen a disposition to divert their attention from the the real issue before the country, and to entice them to a course of action prejudicial to their own welfare and to the welfare of the country. It is eminently true that the laboring class in a country like this can profit by nothing except justice. There may be other classes who, from position, from wealth, or from their surroundings, may gain temporary advantages over their fellow men by systems of injustice or of wrong; but the man who maintains a family by the sweat of his own brow is interested in nothing so much as in justice. How can he ask justice of others—of the Government, or of his fellow men—if he denies justice in the performance of the duties that devolve upon him? [Applause.] His interests is in wise laws, honestly administered; in faithful public servants; and, above all, is he interested in laying firm and deep the foundations of the Government in a universal system of public instruction.

* * * * * * *

You come, then, to the consideration of this question here and now—whether you, the people of Pennsylvania, of Ohio, and of the Union, will by your votes indicate to the world that there is no doubt of your disposition to pay this debt. If you indicate a doubt, the cost of that doubt is to be borne by the laboring people of the country. I have studied the history of my country as well as I have been able, and I know perfectly well that the people of this country will pay their debts. The States that are poorest and weakest—States which have given the strongest evidences of a disposition to repudiate—will yet prove willing to pay their debts. I trust there are Democrats here to-night. If there are any present, I would like to ask one or many whether he or they have finally any doubt of ultimate payment?

The uncertainty, the doubt, and the delay occasioned by what is said, by what is done, by what is declared in assemblies of the people, and by the people themselves at the ballot-boxes, are the means by which the people themselves are compelled to pay the cost of this doubt, uncertainty, and delay. If, by an uncertain vote in Pennsylvania or Ohio on Tuesday next, the faith of Europe is shaken in the disposition of the people of this country to pay their debts, the extent of that weakened faith will be shown in the depreciation of your bonds. Consequently there will be a necessity of continuing for a longer period the payment of six per cent. interest on your outstanding obligations, instead of being able in the next half year to replace them at four or four and a half per cent.

Two Cuban privateers are reported to have escaped from New York harbor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BELVIDERE ACADEMY

Friends' school in Pasquotank county, will be reopened on the first Monday in November (November 1st) under the management of William A. Symmes as Principal, assisted by an experienced Teacher from New England. The high character of this Institution is well known in the surrounding counties and the Committee intend to spare no pains to maintain its present standing and increase its usefulness.

TERMS, per session of twenty-three weeks: one-half in advance, the balance at the middle of the session: For Spelling, Reading, Writing, and the rudiments of Arithmetic, $9 00; For the higher English branches, $11 00; For those studying Latin or French, $15 00.

Twenty-five students can be accommodated with board at convenient places in the neighborhood. JOSEPH R. PARKER.

On behalf of the School Committee.

BELVIDERE, OCTOBER 21, 1869.-3t

STATE UNIFORMITY.

A. S. BARNES & CO., corner William and John streets, New York, publishers of the National Series of Standard School Books, comprising the following, adopted for uniform use in the Public Schools of North Carolina, viz:

Parker & Watson's National Reader and Speller; Davies' Arithmetics; Monteith & McNally's Geographies; Monteith's History of United States; Lever's System of Penmanship.

Publishers' descriptive catalogue, Price List, specimen copies of "Educational Bonanza," mailed free.

For special introductory rates, or other particulars concerning this admirable Series, address the publishers, or C. W. LAMBETH,

Publishers' Supt. of Instruction,

ALFRED WILLIAMS, State Depository, Raleigh, N. C. 1-3t

NOTICE! NOTICE!!

The following articles, from the British barque "Dora," lately wrecked in my District, are advertised according to law. If not called for by those entitled to same within twelve months, they will be sold, and the proceeds turned over to the proper authorities for deposit in the State Treasury:

1 Silver Watch; Gold Chain, Gold Locket, marked "In memory of———" Finger Ring; 1 set Ear Rings, gold; 1 set Ear Rings jet, or morning.

C. S. DANIEL, Com. Wrecks &c.

Roanoke Island, N. C., Oct. 21, 1869.

17—Swpd.

A VALUABLE STEAM SAW AND GRIST MILL

For sale at Woodville, Perquimans Co., N. C., with four acres of land, two good dwellings, large new store, and various outhouses. The mill has a forty-horse power engine, two pairs of first-class burr stones, fine bolt, and two upright saws, and makes flour equal to any manufactured in the United States. The adjacent country abounds in pine wood, and the supply of the best pine, cypress, ash and other timber for sawing is inexhaustible and near by. The property is now in fine running order, and is one of the finest locations for the business of milling and merchandise in Eastern North Carolina. Title good, and possession given Jan. 1, 1870. Price $3,500, one-half cash, balance in twelve months, interest from time of possession. This property is offered at forced sale, and for less than one-half its value.

Address, GEO. D. POOL, Agent,
Land & Lumber Co.

Elizabeth City, N. C., Oct. 7, 1869.

OLD JOHN ROBINSON

Coming Again!

WITH THE

BIGGEST CIRCUS AND CARAVAN

IN THE WORLD!!

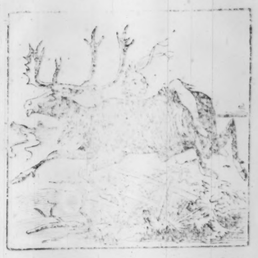
THE KING OF SHOWMEN

JOHN ROBINSON'S

GREAT COMBINATION

CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE!

TEN SHOWS IN ONE.



THE MAGNIFICENT

ZOOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT!

Including the most complete and recherche selections of beautiful

FOREIGN AND NATIVE BIRDS

And the most extensive collection of

WILD ANIMALS

In America, supported by the largest Company of

ACROBATS, LEAPERS,

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IN THE WORLD.

This stupendous enterprise, the ne plus ultra of modern exhibitions, contain

150 MEN AND 250 HORSES,
FIFTY PERFORMERS,
FIVE LADY EQUESTRIENNES,
THREE POPULAR CLOWNS,

Enabling the Management to produce

STARTLING ACTS OF HORSEMANSHIP,

DARING GYMNASTIC EXERCISES,

SPECTACLES OF ORIENTAL GRANDEUR,

With the most DAZZLING SPLENDOR.

In the Zoological Department will be found

A HERD OF TAPIRS,
A LIVE BABY WHITE CAMEL,
A FLOCK OF AUSTRALIAN EMEUS,
HERD OF PORCUPINES,

THE LARGEST COLLECTION OF LIVING CAMELS, ELEPHANTS, DROMEDARIES, LLAMAS, ZEBRAS, ETC., ETC., ever yet congregated in any Menagerie in the World; Mlle. FRANCES, Madame MARGARET, Madame CLEMENTINE, Miss CLARA, Unrivalled Female Riders; Mr. JOHN WILSON, Mr. JOHN ROBINSON, Boy Riders, Misses TAYLOR, Mr. CHAS. SLOMAN, W. H. ASHTON and SONS, Mr. G. N. ROBINSON, Sig. ANTONIO BACCIGALUPI, Mr. JOHN LOWLOW, the American Humorist and Polite Clown; Mr. JEROME JEFFERSON, Clown par excellence and modern Grimaldi; Mr. ANDREW BELL, the honored disciple of Wit and Humor; Mr. LEWIS WILLIS, the Nonpareil Lewis.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

MONS. FRANCONI,

With his Dancing Horses

"GRAY EAGLE" and "STONEWALL."

From the Hippodrome, Paris.

GRAND GRATUITOUS EXHIBITION.

A Gorgeous Ancient Pageant—The Grand Chariot of Mars, Oberon and Achilles: Living Lions in open Dens of Gold and Bronze; Knights and Gladiators, in Armor of Ancient Romans, as escort to the glittering and costly Oriental Equipages. This grand and imposing Procession will be preceded by the Chariot of Oberon, containing

THOS. CANHAM'S

OPERATIC SILVER AND STRING ORCHESTRA

Of Twenty first-class Musicians.

TWO PERFORMANCES—At 2 and 7 o'clock, P. M. Admission 75cts.; children, 50cts.

☞ The PROCESSION will enter the city at 10 o'clock.

WILL EXHIBIT AT

Camden C. H., SATURDAY, Oct. 23d; South Mills, MONDAY, Oct. 25th; Elizabeth City, TUESDAY, Oct. 26th; Hertford, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 27th; Edenton, THURSDAY, Oct. 28th; Gatesville, FRIDAY, Oct. 29th, 1869.

☞ Remember day and date.

Oct. 14-2t.

J. O. DAVIS, Agent.

NORTH CAROLINIAN.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1869.

THIS WEEK'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

We call attention to the following new advertisements in this issue:

Belvidere Academy, the Friends' School, is advertised.

"A. & M. University"—See advertisement.

U. S. Pension Commissioner of Wrecks, advertises jewelry from bargain liars.

Local and Personal.

☞ Our package for Edenton did not reach its destination until Monday night. We directed it plainly.

☞ There will soon be a market for chucks. A gentleman will locate in this place on the 15th of November, for the purpose of buying one million pounds.

☞ Wm. A. Symmes, an experienced teacher, has the management of the Friends' School, in Perquimans. See the advertisement of Belvidere Academy in this week's paper.

☞ We learn that the barn of Dr. F. N. Mullen of South Mills, was destroyed by fire, on the 14th inst. Loss about $1,000—insured in the N. C. Home Insurance Company for $1,900. The firing of the barn was the work of an incendiary.

☞ Don't forget the Circus—Tuesday 26th. Those having religious scruples should go and see the animals; the rest of us will go to laugh—perhaps to reflect upon some moral lesson thrown out by Mr. Merryman, intended to have a good effect on all. Take along the little ones.

☞ Our County Commissioners at their meeting on the 9th, resolved to give their hearty support and full influence to all proper and laudable efforts which may be made for the dissemination of education and knowledge among the people, both white and black. *Well done!* There will not come a day call, as for the Nation of "proper efforts" we can have light.

☞ We are informed that the colored school in this place was opened on Monday, 18th inst., with one hundred and thirty-nine pupils registered, and up to last Friday there were over one hundred and sixty, with a fair prospect of reaching two hundred. The schools now being entirely free, we are glad to know that our colored citizens are embracing the opportunity of sending their children. Prof. Cardozo has sent to New York for another teacher, who is expected shortly, and the School Committee have secured another building to accommodate the increasing number.

☞ We are indebted to Mr. Register Cortes for the following discharges in bankruptcy by Judge Brooks, at this place, from October 2d to 16th: Jno. F. Waldo, Martin; Tully Davenport, Tyrrell; Green P. Womack, Caswell; Junius A. Allen, Exum Futrill, R. H. Hart, Northampton; Isaac N. Faulcon, B. B. Jenkins, Jesse Carter, Halifax; Alford Jordan, Will. C. Ebom, Martin; Wm. Felton, Perquimans; —— Bergin, Bunkombe; Isaac N. Tillitt, Camden; H. E. Hoggard, Northampton; F. M. Godfrey, Pasquotank; David Parker and J. Parker D. Parker & Bro.), Hertford.

☞ We call attention to our terms on first page. It will be seen that provision is made therein for notices appearing in the local column. The star (*) makes advertisements of such, and twenty cents a line is charged, but none are inserted for less than one dollar. Kind reader, is this satisfactory? Owl and bat of a night long past, was the inserting of an advertisement in that particular place, something new? Go take up Tennyson, and turn to the beauty—

"Ring out," &c.

We are come to *ring in* all those good things sung of so sweetly by the poet laureate.

☞ The farmers are now preparing their wheat lands, and seeding will continue this week. Since the war, there has not been an average good of wheat in this section. This has been caused chiefly by the want of that thorough preparation of the soil requisite for the wheat crop. Our farmers lost most of their team during the war, and have not been able fully to replace it since. Their plows and other implements were worn out, and everything in bad order. But they are beginning to recover, and the fine yield of corn and cotton, this year, will enable them to supply themselves with the necessary materials for more thorough cultivation, and they may expect next year, to realize close approximate crops of wheat, for we think locality was so much celebrated, eight years ago. They seem to understand this, and are sowing wheat after the old style and working with that earnestness and judgment which always insures success.

☞ For many weeks past, we have had the most delightful weather. The temperature has been neither too warm nor too cold. We look as if realizing the glowing descriptions which we have read of the climate of Italy. We hear less of sickness here than in any other section of the country. The crops of corn and cotton are nearly matured, and the yield is fine. Add to this the high prices which those products now command, and we can account for the increasing cheerfulness of our people, and the reviving of business of all kinds. Gentlemen from several of the Northern States are here almost every day, looking at the lands and purchasing farms. Several who have purchased, during the summer, are bringing their families here, and preparing to go to work in earnest. All this bids our people look up, and enables them to take courage and work with hope to retrieve some of their severe losses from the war. No one here doubts that a greater degree of prosperity and wealth will be realized by this section of North Carolina, within a few years, than was ever enjoyed by it before the days of Secession. The great fertility of the soil and its proximity to the best markets insure for us the first fruits of the returning prosperity of the South.

☞ Hon. Geo. W. Brooks, U. S. District Judge, is holding the Fall Term of his Court in Edenton, this week. Judge Pool is holding a term of the State Superior Court in Hertford County, and will hold the terms in succession in the other counties of the circuit. We learn that, in many of the counties, there are many cases on the dockets. We are happy to learn that there are very few cases of crime now in the courts, and that few cases have occurred within the last year. There is no section of country in which we hear of so few violations of the criminal law. Cases of petty larceny by colored people are too frequent, but upon the whole, there is less of this than might be expected. We notice, especially, that these cases of larceny by colored people are of trifling articles, and such as is generally termed "pilfering." A few potatoes scratched from the hill, a few ears of corn plucked from the stalks, a chicken or a pig generally constitute the loss of the owner.

We learn from one who spent Monday and Tuesday in Edenton, that Judge Brooks's charge to the Grand Jury was able, clear and lengthy. Several cases of alleged violation of internal revenue laws were disposed of, by *nol. pros.*, or acquittal, but no presentments had been made when our informant left. Messrs. Josiah Collins and Octavius Coke were admitted to practice. Col. S. T. Carrow, the new Marshal, was at his post. He had a good word and something better for [redacted]

Proclamation by the President.

The year which is drawing to a close has been free from pestilence; health has prevailed throughout the land; abundant crops reward the labor of the husbandman; commerce and manufacture has successfully prosecuted their peaceful paths; the mines and forests have yielded liberally; the nation has increased in wealth and in strength; peace has prevailed and its blessings have advanced the interests of the people of the United States, and fraternal interest restored are obliterating the works of past conflicts and estrangement, burdens have been lightened, means have been increased, civil and religious liberty are secured to every inhabitant of this land whose soil is trod by freemen. It behooves a people thus favored to make acknowledgement to the Supreme Author from whom such blessings flow of their gratitude and their dependence to render praise and thanksgiving for the same, and devoutly to implore a continuance of God's mercies. Therefore I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do recommend that Thursday, the 18th of November next, be observed as a day of Thanksgiving and prayer to Almighty God, the Creator and Ruler of the Universe. And I do further recommend to the people of the United States to assemble on that day, in their accustomed places of public worship, and unite in praise due the bountiful Father of all mercies and fervent prayer for the continuance of the manifold blessings He has vouchsafed us as a people.

In testimony I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed, this 5th day of October, A. D. 1869, and of the Independence of America the ninety-fourth. Signed.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President.

Hamilton Fish,
Secretary of State.

Items of Interest.

During the late storm Swift river, Oxford county, Maine, rose thirty-six feet, and caused a terrible amount of destruction of property, covering farms and sweeping away buildings. The flood has impoverished the people and rendered them homeless. On Friday night the town of Eastport was visited by a tremendous hurricane, smashing to atoms vessels, wharves and stores. Twenty-seven vessels in the bay were swept ashore, and two—the schooner Rio and an unknown bark—went down with all hands on board. The town of Grand Menan, Luther, Pembroke and Perry suffered heavily, and the entire loss is estimated at $5,000,000.

The Louisville Convention adopted the El Paso route for the Southern Pacific railroad.

The report of the Committee on taxation, favoring the taxation of luxuries and sparing business and labor as much as possible and abolition of penalties, was adopted.

The Convention adjourned to meet next year in Cincinnati.

Resolutions urging Congress to improve southern ports, especially the navigation of the Mississippi, were adopted.

The Comercial Convention met at Louisville Tuesday, and Ex-President Milard Fillmore was elected President. In assuming his seat he made a speech apologising for having signed the Fugitive Slave law, after which rather irrelevant proceeding the business of the Convention was commenced. A message from President Grant, commending the Convention, was received with great applause. A disposition was manifested to favor Norfolk as the terminus of a new steamship line between this country and Europe.

Joseph H. Neff, Mayor of Wilmington, N. C., for contempt, was fined two hundred and fifty dollars and lodged in jail, by Judge Cantwell of the special Court. The Mayor was released on a writ of habeas corpus in fifteen minutes. The contempt was the ejection by the Mayor of the Clerk of the special Court from the room in the city Hall building over which Mr. Neff claimed that the city had exclusive control.

Vigilence Committee operations at Taylorsville, Ind., have resulted in the death of several persons. The account says that a terrible state of affairs exist, and the law-abiding citizens seem paralized.

The very latest in the divorce way is the case of a man of 94 and a woman of 87 in Missouri, who, after a married life of 70 years, divided their property and seperated the other day.

The Haytien steamer Peynot has departed, bearing U. S. colors, being apprehensive of capture by privateers should she bear Salnave colors.

Gov. Pitner, of Pennsylvania, is dead. He was 90 years of age.

Admiral Farragut is improving.

A Singular Claim.

There is a belief in Mexico and throughout the world generally that when the Jesuits were driven out of that country, years ago, they burried in one of their principal colleges an immense amount of treasure. Various unsuccessful efforts have been made to find it. Some years ago a firm, composed of one or two Americans and some Spaniards, was formed for the purpose of excavating on a grand scale. The machinery was seized in one of the political convulsions and destroyed. A claim for this loss is to be brought before the Mexican commission which meets in December, and it will be one of the most interesting cases which will come before that body. The claim amounts to $80,000.

A Speech by Gen. Forrest—Welcomes Northern Settlers in the South.

A barbecue was held in Dekalb county, Alabama, on the 25th ult., in honor of the Boston capitalists who have been building a railroad through to Meridian, Mississippi. Gen. N. B. Forrest was present, and made the following speech:

Ladies and Gentlemen:—This is no ordinary occasion, and I but speak the honest sentiments of my heart when I say that I am glad to meet our distinguished Northern friends here to-day. I am proud to have them here among us, and I believe this audience will extend to them a hearty welcome. [Applause.] I am not accustomed to speaking, and shall say but a few words. The time was when we met each other on the battle-field, each party striving to overthrow the other. But this is all changed now, and we are once more friends. This is the beginning of a prosperous era, and it is the proudest hour in my life, when I can stand here and extend the right hand of fellowship to these men from the North. [Applause.] Two years ago they might not have dared come among us; but a change is being wrought, and we are becoming as one people, having a common interest. We must meet the Northern men liberally, and second them in all their efforts to develop the resources of our country. I am engaged in the work of building a railroad myself, and every man should do what he can to build up the shattered fortunes of not only Alabama, but the whole South. We are one people, having one flag and one destiny. A revolution has set in, and it cannot be stopped. A new era has dawned upon our people, and we must keep pace to the march of events. Alabama, I believe is destined to be the richest State in the Union in the future. We want men and money here from the North. We have only a population of about fifteen to the square mile, while Massachusetts has sixty. We must increase our wealth by increasing our population. And in conclusion, Alabamians, I call upon you to extend a hearty welcome to those men who have come among us from Massachusetts and Connecticut. [Loud Applause.]

Temperature at Elizabeth City.

For the week ending Oct. 16.

REPORTED BY J. G. RUSSELL.

Thermometer on October 10 and 12, 74° in shade.
" October 16, 50° "
Average of the week taken three times a day—at 6 A. M. and 2 and 7 o'clock, P. M.—62½°.
Rain on the 10th and 15th; frost on the 16th.

MARRIAGES.

JONES—COHOON.—Married on the 14th inst, Mr. Charles B. Jones, of Baltimore, Md., to Miss Alethia P. Cohoon, of this city.

Baltimore papers please copy.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Pennsylvania House, J. G. Russell, Pro'r.

Oct. 15.—C C Price, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

Oct. 16.—J Armbruster & Son, Phila; Mr Hoover, Montgomery Co. Pa; H Price, Hollidaysburg, Pa; Geo Griest, Phila; D Spencer, Norfolk, Va; Mr Ross, Portsmouth, Va.

THE MARKETS.

Elizabeth City Prices Current.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

Apples—New Green pr. bl.	25 @ 50
" Dried ℔ lb.	6 @ 8
Beef Hams—Dried, ℔ lb.	30
" Fresh "	10 @ 15
Bacon—Clear side ℔ lb.	24
" Rib Side	22
" Shoulder	20
" Hams, country	18 @ 20
" sugar cured	24 @ 25
Butter—Country	30 @ 40
" N.Y. State	50 @ 55
Beeswax—℔ lb.	35
Beans—white Navy.	1,50
Cotton—℔ bbl.	3,50
Corn—new, ℔ bu.	55 @ 60
Chickens—Spring	25
Chickens—Spring ℔ pair	25 @ 40
Cotton yarn—℔ block	2,25
" in reel, ℔ lb.	24
" in bale,	24
" in flat,	20
Peaches—Dried, ℔ lb	20
Eggs—per doz.	12½
Flour—Super. ℔ bbl.	6,00 @ 7,00
" Extra	7,50 @ 8,50
" Family	10,00 @ 12,00
Fish—Drum pickled ℔ 100 lbs	2,00 @ 3,00
" dried "	3,00 @ 4,00
" Herring ℔ bbl	8,00
" " gross ℔ 1000	8,00 @ 12,00
" " dried "	12,00 @ 15,00
Feathers—℔ lb	25 @ 60
Flax—℔ lb	2,00 @ 2,20
Hides—Dry	14 @ 15
" Green	7 @ 8
Tow—per lb	50 @ 60
Lard—per lb	1,00 @ 1,50
Lumber—Heart sawed ℔ 1000 ft	25 @ 28
" Cypress "	18,00 @ 22,00
" Pine "	18,00 @ 20,00
" Shingles "	12,00 @ 16,00
" Lath "	3,00
Lime—Rockland, ℔ bbl.	2,50
" Shell, "	1,40
Meal—Corn ℔ bu.	1,10 @ 1,20
Oats—new "	50
Potatoes—Irish ℔ bbl.	3,00 @ 3,50
Rice—Clean ℔ lb.	1,00 @ 1,12
Black Eyed Peas	1,00 @ 1,10
Pork—Mess	37,50
Potatoes—New ℔ bbl.	1,00 @ 1,25
" Sweet ℔ bu.	50 @ 60
Rice—℔ lb.	3 @ 5½
Rails—Juniper ℔ 100	50,00 @ 60,00
Shingles—18 inch, bunch, W. I. ℔ 1000	2,25 @ 2,50
" Cypress "	3,25 @ 4,50
Salt—℔ sack, 3 bu.	2,25 @ 0,00
Wheat—new, white,	1,25@1,50
" red,	1,00@1,25
Wood—℔ cord	2,00 @ 3,00
Wine—Scuppernong ℔ gal.	2,00 @ 3,00
Whiskey—℔ gal.	1,75 @ 2,50
Vinegar—℔ bbl.	25 @ 40

New York Market.

Money easy at 6@7 per cent. Sterling 109. Gold 130⅞. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 120⅛; U. S. 10-40s H. North Carolina 6's, new, 75@76. Cotton 29½c. Flour, superfine from $5.55 to $5.80; extra Southern $6.25 to $8.70. Wheat—White red Western, inferior to prime, $1.37@1.42; Illinois $1.38@1.43. Corn heavy; mixed Western 92@100. Pork firmer at $31.00. Lard heavy; kettle 18@18½c. Whiskey unchanged. Rice steady at 8@9c. Sugar fairly active. Coffee more active. Molasses dull.

Baltimore Market.

Cotton quiet at 27½c. Flour dull and favors buyers, except for low grades. Wheat dull; prime to choice Md. & Penn. red, $1.50@1.55; fair to good do. $1.45@1.50; white $1.50@1.62; yellow $1.55@1.60. Oats 58@60c. Rye 1.10@1.20. Pork quiet. Bacon firm. Whiskey quiet at $1.22@1.22½.

MARINE REPORT.

For the week ending yesterday.

PORT OF ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

ARRIVALS.

Stmr Elizabeth City, Harney, from Norfolk, Wednesday and Saturday, freight and passengers to Dismal Swamp Steam Transportation Company.

Stmr Isaac Wright, Singleton, Sleight, Norfolk, freight and passengers, to D. S. S. T. Co.

Schr E Frances, Mitiford, Alligator, shingles.

Schr A M P Whedbee, Heath, Baltimore, coal, salt and flour.

Schr Georgia, Bronson, Baltimore, shells.

Sloop Osborn, Etheridge, light, Roanoke Island.

Sloop Andrew Murdhine, Respass, sweet potatoes, cotton and staves, Washington, N C.

Schr Serene, Jones, Norfolk, general cargo.

Schr Sallie Blount, Meekins, oysters, Chickamacomico.

Sloop Emma, Simmons, Norfolk, indse.

DEPARTURES.

Stmr Elizabeth City, Harney, to Norfolk, Monday and Friday, freight and passengers, by D. S. S. T. Co.

Stmr George Washington, Sleight, Norfolk, freight and passengers by D S S T Co.

Schr Georgia, Bronson, light, for Edenton.

Sloop Osborn, Etheridge, Roanoke Island.

Schr Sallie Blount, Meekins, oysters, Camden.

Sloop Emma, Simmons, indse, Hertford.

Special Newspaper Advertising and General Collection Agency for North Carolina.

WM. A. HEARNE & CO.,

Publishers and Special Agents for the North Carolina Press, and General Agents for the Collection of Claims of every description throughout the State. Office, Granger's Hotel, Goldsboro', N. C.

Are authorized Agents for the North Carolinian.

COTTON GIN.

The subscriber having fitted up his machinery, hereby gives notice to Growers and Dealers that he is prepared to GIN THEIR COTTON on reasonable terms.

CHARLES B. BROTHERS.
Elizabeth City, N. C., Sept. 30, 1869–6t.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPERIOR COURT OF GATES COUNTY.

John F. Parker plaintiff
vs
Charles B. Parker, deft. } Attachment

In the above action, it appearing from the affidavit of the plaintiff,

I. That the defendant, Charles B. Parker, is a resident of another State.

II. That a cause of action exists against said defendant.

III. That the defendant has property in this State.

It is ordered:

I. That service of summons be made by publication in the North Carolinian once a week, for six weeks successively, commanding the defendant to be and appear at the Court House in Gatesville on the fourth Monday after the first Monday of October, 1869, then and there to answer the complaint of the plaintiff a copy of which will be filed in the office of the Superior Court Clerk.

Witness, R. B. G. Cowper, Clerk of said Court, at office in Gatesville, the 2nd day of September 1869.

R. B. G. COWPER,
11–6t Clerk Sup. Court, Gates Co.

NORTH CAROLINA,

CAMDEN COUNTY.

In the Superior Court.

T. B. Boushall, Adm'r of Mark Grandy, dec'd,
against
Heirs at Law of said Intestate.

PETITION TO SELL LAND.

The Administrator having filed his petition in this Court, praying an order to sell certain lands belonging to said estate for purposes therein named, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Abner Grandy and Thos. G. Ferrell, heirs at Law, are non-residents of this State; it is hereby ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolinian, a newspaper published in the Town of Elizabeth City, for said heirs at Law to appear and make answer within forty-five days from the date hereof, and show cause, if any they have, why prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Witness, P. G. Morrisett, Clerk of Superior Court, at office at Camden C. H., this 8th day of October, A. D. 1869.

P. G. MORRISETT,
Clerk Sup'r Court.
16–6w. [Pr. adv. $6.]

NORTH CAROLINA,

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

In the Superior Court.

John S. Burges, Adm'r of Mary Wilkins,
against
The Heirs at Law of said intestate and the University of North Carolina, and to the said Court.

The Administrator of Mary Wilkins having filed a petition in this Court praying an order to sell certain land belonging to said estate, for purposes therein named, and it appearing that there are no heirs at law of the said intestate known to said Administrator; it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolinian, for the space of six weeks, for the heirs at law of the said Mary Wilkins (if there should be any); or the Attorney of the Trustees of the said University, to appear and make answer within forty-five days from and after the 23d day of September, 1869, and show cause, if any they have, why Petitioner's prayer shall not be granted.

Witness, W. E. Vaughan, Clerk of said Court, at office in Elizabeth City, Oct. 1st, 1869.

WM. E. VAUGHAN,
Clerk Sup'r Court.
15–6w. [Pr. adv. $6.]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

PERQUIMANS COUNTY.

In the Superior Court.

T. Wilson, Adm'r of N. Bagley, dec'd,
against
Thos. N. Bagley, Quinton Bagley, Nathan Bagley, Jr., Mollie E. Bagley and Laura Hudgins.

PETITION TO MAKE REAL ESTATE ASSETS.

It appearing to the Court that Thos. N. Bagley, Quinton Bagley and Nathan Bagley, are non-residents of the State; it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolinian, a newspaper published in Elizabeth City, that the said parties appear at the next Term of the Superior Court for said county, to be held at the Court House in Hertford, on the eighth Monday after the first Monday in October, 1869, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said Special Action, or the same will be heard *ex parte* as to them.

EDW. C. ALBERTSON,
Clerk Sup'r Court.
15–6w. [Pr. adv. $6.]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

In the Superior Court.

James L. Ball, Adm'r of Robert Hosea,
against
Robert, Mary Jane and Bartlett Hood.

The Administrator, James L. Ball, in the above cause, having filed a Petition in said Court to sell the land belonging to the Estate of his Intestate to pay the debts outstanding against said Estate, and it appearing to the Court that the Defendants Mary Jane and Bartlett Hood reside beyond the limits of the State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolinian, a paper published in the Town of Elizabeth City, said State and County, once a week for the space of six weeks from this date, for the said Mary Jane and Bartlett Hood to appear before the Court, on Friday, the 12th day of November, 1869, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of the Petitioner should not be granted.

Witness, Wm. E. Vaughan, Clerk of said Court, at office in Elizabeth City, this 28th day of September, A. D. 1869.

W. E. VAUGHAN,
Clerk Sup'r Court.
14–6w. [Pr. adv. $6.]

NOTICE.—HAVING TAKEN OUT letters of administration upon the estate of George Jackson, dec'd, I hereby give notice that on MONDAY, November 8th, 1869, I will sell, at the late residence of the said George Jackson, all the personal property belonging to his estate.

Persons having claims against the decedent are hereby notified to exhibit the same, properly authenticated, to me, at or before October 10th, 1870; and persons indebted to the same are requested to make immediate payment.

W. G. POOL,
Public Administrator.
Elizabeth City, Oct. 6, 1869. 15–tf

NOTICE.—HAVING TAKEN OUT letters of administration upon the estate of Jeremiah D. Stokely, dec'd, I hereby notify all persons having claims against the said decedent to exhibit the same to me, properly authenticated, on or before Oct. 10th, 1870: and persons indebted to the same are requested to make immediate payment.

W. G. POOL,
Public Administrator.
Elizabeth City, Oct. 6, 1869. 15–tf

NOTICE.—HAVING TAKEN OUT letters of administration upon the estate of Mrs. Hezekiah Jackson, dec'd, I hereby notify all persons having claims against decedent to exhibit the same to me, properly authenticated, on or before Oct. 10th, 1870: and persons indebted to the same are requested to make immediate payment.

W. G. POOL,
Public Administrator.
Elizabeth City, N. C., Oct. 6, 1869. 15–tf

NOTICE.—HAVING TAKEN OUT letters of administration upon the estate of Charles Kinney, dec'd, I hereby notify all persons having claims against decedent to exhibit the same to me, properly authenticated, on or before the 10th Oct., 1870: and persons indebted to the same are requested to make immediate payment.

W. G. POOL,
Public Administrator.
Elizabeth City, Oct. 6. 1869. 15–tf

NOTICE.—HAVING TAKEN OUT letters of administration, de bonis non, upon the estate of Edmund H. Chancey, dec'd, I hereby notify all persons having claims against decedent to exhibit the same to me, properly authenticated, on or before the 10th of October, 1870: and persons indebted to the same are requested to make immediate payment.

W. G. POOL,
Public Administrator.
Elizabeth City, Oct. 6, 1869. 15–tf

NOTICE.—HAVING TAKEN OUT letters of administration upon the estate of Newton R. Sawyer, dec'd, I hereby notify all persons having claims against the said decedent to exhibit the same to me, properly authenticated, on or before the 10th of October, 1870; and persons indebted to the same are requested to make immediate payment.

W. G. POOL,
Public Administrator.
Elizabeth City, Oct. 6, 1869. 15–tf.

BLANKS OF ALL KINDS.

Printed at this Office.

BANKING & INSURANCE.

NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 229 Broadway, Cor. Barclay St.,
NEW YORK,

Presents more favorable terms for Insurance than any other Company in the United States.

Policies registered, and secured by pledge of public Stocks, and Bonds and Mortgages with the N. Y. Insurance Department.

RUFUS K. SPEED,
General Agent,
July 22, 1869. Eliz. City, N.C.

CRAFTSMEN'S LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Office, Park Bank Building,
214 and 216 Broadway,
NEW YORK.

This Company, organized under the laws of the State of New York, conducts its business on the strictly mutual plan, dividing

ALL PROFITS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

All desirable forms of life and endowment policies are granted by this Company. These are

ALL NON-FORFEITING

by their terms, and contain no restrictions upon residence, travel or occupation; thus making the contract of this Company the most liberal policy ever issued.

Edward A. Lambert, President.
William T. Phipps, Vice-President.
Henry Belden, Secretary.
GEO. M. SCOTT, Gen'l Agt.
Elizabeth City, Aug. 12, 1869–3m.

"The Old North State Forever."—Encourage Home Enterprise!

THE NORTH CAROLINA HOME (FIRE) INSURANCE COMPANY.

RALEIGH, N. C.,

Has now been in operation five months, and the liberal patronage it has received insures it to be a success.

Amount Liable for Losses, $101,000
$20,000 deposited with the Public Treasurer as security to Policy Holders!

Rates moderate and all losses promptly adjusted and paid!

This Company, organized upon the most liberal principles, appeals to the people of North Carolina for support,—guaranteeing, in return, protection against loss or damage by fire, and circulating its receipts AT HOME!

JAMES H. FOOTE, Pres.
Staton Gales, Sec'y.
W. H. Murdoch, Asst. Sec'y.

RUFUS K. SPEED, Agent for Pasquotank, Camden and Currituck. Office on Road street, Elizabeth City, N. C.
July 22, 1869. [Pr. adv. $15.

NORTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURING, LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

Incorporated by the N. C. Legislature, with Liberal Banking Privileges.

Office: Elizabeth City, N. C.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Geo. D. Pool, *Pres't.*; R. F. Overman, *Cash'r.*;
Dr. P. Join, Hon. John Pool,
Hon. C. C Pool, C. W. Hollowell,
C. W. Smith, Wm. Underwood,
A. C. Moore.

Deals in Exchange, Sight Drafts, Gold and Silver Coin, Government and other Securities, etc.

Uncurrent Bank Notes bought and sold on reasonable terms.

July 15, 1869–1y.

ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF CINCINNATI.

CAPITAL - - -	$1,000,000
Security by State Laws -	2,000,000

Insures buildings, merchandise, household furniture, rents, leases, and other insurable property, against loss or damage by fire, at as low rates as other first class companies.

THOS. SHERLOCK, Prest.
JNO. W. HARTWELL, V. Prest.,
W. M. RICHARDSON, Sec'y,
GEO. M. SCOTT, Agent,
8—1y Elizabeth City, N. C.

PROSPECTUSES.

N. C. MAP AND GAZATEER.

The subscriber having purchased the entire Copy Right, Plates, &c., of the above works, and desirous to expedite their sale through the entire State at an early day.

Offers to give active business young men a good chance to make money.

I offer three-fourth of the Map for sale, in shares of five or ten counties each.

This new Map will be about five feet by four,

ILLUSTRATED BORDER,

Handsomely Engraved Counties, R. Roads, Post Offices, Mines, Mountains, Rivers, &c., &c.

A Map worthy to be hung up in every house, Office and School in the State.

Specimen copies ready about the 1st of September, 1869.

Terms accommodating. Address with two stamps.

REV. SAMUEL PEARCE,
8—3m Wilmington, N. C.

CHERMELAN GRAPE.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish a limited supply of this new and very superior grape—stock direct from Iowa vineyards—pronounced the best table and wine grape of America. It is earlier than the Hartford Prolific. Sent by mail at $18 per dozen. A large stock of the leading varieties of grape vines, of superior quality, very low. Cash must accompany all orders. HENRY M. PRICE, M. D.
14–1y Scottsville, Va.

HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

The undersigned has resumed the business of House, Sign and Ornamental PAINTER, and respectfully tenders his services to the public in that line of business.

His reputation as a painter is well known in this, and the surrounding counties; and the promptness with which he has heretofore acted, and the faithfulness with which all work entrusted to him has always been done, he hopes will again insure him a liberal patronage.

THOMAS R. BLAND.
Elizabeth City, N. C., Sept. 30, 1869–1y.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR OUR FAMILY PHYSICIAN.

Just the book needed in every family, and so cheap that all can afford it. It is a handsome octavo of 542 closely printed pages, containing the matter of a $5,00 volume, but is sold at $2,50. It differs from all similar works, by giving the different modes of treatment—the Allopathic, Homeopathic, Hydropathic, Eclectic, and Herbal, thus rendering it available where other books are of no use. Agents find it by far the best selling book of the kind ever published. Over

TWO THOUSAND (2,000) COPIES

have already been sold in the city of Chicago, where the author resides. Send for circulars, giving full particulars, terms, etc.

Address C. F. VENT, publisher,
14–3t 3 Barclay St., N. Y.

U. S. TAX NOTICE.

Persons in arrears for U. S. Int. Revenue will please meet me at the following places and settle, thereby saving me considerable trouble and themselves considerable costs:

At Currituck C. H., Tuesday and Wednesday, 19th and 20th inst.

At Camden C. H., Thursday and Friday, 21st and 22d.

At Gatesville, Monday and Tuesday, 25th and 26th.

At Edenton, Chowan County, Wednesday and Thursday, 27th and 28th.

At Hertford, Perquimans County, Friday and Saturday, 29th and 30th.

At Elizabeth City, Pasquotank County, Monday and Tuesday, November 1st and 2d.

Persons in arrears not settling at time and place of above appointments will be immediately warranted and destrained upon.

Time of sitting, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

C. GUIRKIN, Dep. Col.
Oct. 7, 1869–2t. Internal Revenue.

LAND SALES.

A VALUABLE TRACT OF SWAMP LAND FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale a valuable tract of swamp land situated near New Bridge in Currituck Co., N. C. containing 600 acres. It is heavily timbered with pine, poplar, cypress and juniper, and within convenient distance of the water. It has a 10 foot ditch running upon one side of it. The soil is well adapted to corn and wheat. Adjoining lands already cleared are yielding from sixty to seventy bushels of corn per acre. Terms reasonable. Write to or call on

P. H. MORGAN
Currituck C. H. N. C. 5—tf

LANDS FOR SALE.

LARGE INDUCEMENTS FOR PERSONS WISHING TO SETTLE IN EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

A large number of improved Farms, Houses and Lots in and around Elizabeth City, N. C., together with extensive tracts of unimproved Timber lands, for sale on the very lowest and best terms, by the Land and Lumber Company of North Carolina. Inquire at their office at this place.

Persons wishing information will address

WM. UNDERWOOD,
President.
Elizabeth City, N. C., Oct. 7, 1869–tf.

SUPERIOR COURT SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.—By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Pasquotank, I shall, on MONDAY, the 8th of November, 1869, offer at public auction, before the Court-house door of said County, the following tracts of LAND belonging to the estate of the late Edwin Reid: One tract of one hundred and thirty acres (130) more or less, bounded by the lands of Wm. G. Banks on the East, Newbegun Creek on the North and West, and the main road to Salem on the South; one tract of six acres (6) more or less of pine thicket, joining the lands of Thos. B. Reid and others.

Terms of Sale:—One, two and three years' credit from Jan. 1st, 1870, with interest from that date, when possession will be given, excepting *two hundred dollars* to be paid in cash on day of sale. This 14th of September, 1869.

B. B. REID, Adm'r.
Sept. 30–5w.

READ! READ!! READ!!!—

A CHANCE FOR ALL TO MAKE A FORTUNE.

THE GREATEST INDUCEMENT EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me by James M. Ferebee, I shall, on FRIDAY, the 12th day of November, 1869, offer for sale at public auction, at the Court House door in Currituck County, a large portion of the LANDS conveyed by said Trust, situated in said County, and embracing the finest farming lands in the State, to-wit:

THREE THOUSAND ACRES!

One thousand of which is arable, seven hundred being cleared land and in the highest state of cultivation, and three hundred being woodland. The one thousand acres of farming land will be divided into four or five small tracts, upon which there are good tenement houses and sufficient improvements for a family to reside. The balance of the tract embraces about

TWO THOUSAND ACRES OF SWAMP LAND,

said to contain the finest Cypress, Juniper and Pine timber in the County.

Terms of Sale:—For the farming lands, one-half cash by 10th January, 1870, when possession given; balance by 10th January, 1871, with interest from 10th January, 1870. For the swamp lands, one-half cash, immediate possession given; balance in six months from day of sale. Title to all the lands retained until purchase money is paid.

The growing crops and the privilege of putting the rent corn in the barns until it can be conveniently removed, are reserved.

This September 29th, 1869.

WM. F. MARTIN,
15–4w. Trustee.

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL NOTICE

Being engaged in other business, I desire to restrict my Practice to cases of Consultation, and to a limited extent of special practice.

My charges will be—

For consultation with another Physician,	$5 00
" each subsequent consultation, in same case	2 50
" examination and prescript'n, from $1 to 5	00
" visit in Eliz. City, and prescription,	1 50
" each subsequent visit, in same case, same day	50
" visit in Eliz. City, at night	5 00
" visit in country—for first mile	2 00
" each after mile, per mile	50
" visit one mile in country, at night, or in bad weather	6 00
" each after mile, at night, or in bad weather	1 00

Prompt settlement required.

W. G. POOL, M. D.
Elizabeth City, July 1, 1869–tf.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS.

Mrs. M. A. Binder has just arrived from Paris and London with the latest designs, personally selected from the greatest novelties; also, the most elegant trimmings to be secured in Paris: Laces, ribbons, velvets, bridal veils, flowers, fine jewelry, and trimmed paper patterns. Dress and cloak making.

Exclusive agent for Mrs. M. Work's celebrated system of cutting ladies' dresses, sacques, basques, &c.

N. W. corner of Eleventh and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia. 13–6m [Coe & Co.

FRUIT TREES.

A prime lot of peach, apple, dwarf pear, and cherry trees, and small fruit plants, for sale, at reasonable prices, at the nursery of the subscriber in Princess Anne county, Va.; also pear trees and other nursery stock supplied from a reliable Northern nursery, by timely application. For particulars address

J. W. BARNARD, Blossom Hill, P. O.,
Princess Anne co. Va., or
Dr. WM. UNDERWOOD, Agent,
13–tf Elizabeth City, N. C.

NOTICE!—HAVING QUALIFIED as PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR of Pasquotank County, I will give ample time and attention to the settlement of all estates that may come into my hands.

A late act of the Legislature has made material changes in regard to this subject, which it would be well for those interested to look into.

W. G. POOL,
Public Administrator.
Elizabeth City, July 1, 1869–tf.

LIVERY STABLES

AT ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

The subscriber takes this method of informing his old friends and the public generally that he is still at the "old stand" and continues to keep horses, buggies, carriages &c., for hire. Persons accommodated at all times and on reasonable terms. Remember the place—on Road Street near the canal bridge.

10–1y C. B. BROTHERS.

THE NORFOLK CANNING COMPANY.

Books of Subscription to the Capital Stock of this Company are now open at the office of the President, under the Atlantic Hotel, Main street.

WM. H. ARMSTRONG, R. McCURDY,
Treasurer. President.

John A. Laubach, General Superintendent.

Directors:—R. McCurdy, E. J. Benn

Agricultural, Horticultural and Domestic Matters.

The Sunflower.

A friend, who signs himself "Farmer's Almanack," sends the following:

Gentlemen: I beg leave to send an account of the sunflower. This plant produces the finest honey and wax, large quantities of which are exported from Russia and Turkey. When the seed is crushed as linseed is, it will produce the finest oils, in larger quantities in proportion to any other seed, for the table as well as the painter, particularly in mixing green and blue paints. The cake is superior to linseed for fattening cattle; the oil makes the finest soap, very softening to the hands and face, and superior to any other for shaving. Sheep, pigs, pigeons, rabbits, poultry of all sorts, &c., will fatten rappidly upon it. This seed, when shelled and ground, makes the finest flour for bread, particularly tea cakes. It will grow in any corner that may be vacant, and make all farms have a most agreeable, garden-like appearance. It should be planted about six inches apart, and about one inch deep, and when about one foot high it should be earthed up; it will then require no attention. Every single seed will produce 1,000 or more; the main head generally produces from 800 to 1,000 seeds, and there are generally four collaterals, producing 50 or 60 seeds each; another great advantage this seed has over any other is that when ripe it turns its head downward, so that no rain can affect the seed; but it is not only the seed that is so valuable; the stalk is most so, for treating it exactly as flax is, it will produce a fibre as fine as silk, and that in large quantities. And now that rags have become so valuable, arising from unprecedented demand for paper, the stalk might be made useful for that purpose. On some grounds two crops may be growing at the same time, for when the farmer has given his early potatoes their sizes apart in the may plant this sort between the ridges.—*Farmer.*

Weeds in Grain and Grass Seed.

The principal cause of the prevalence of weeds is that their seeds are so thickly sown with grain and grasses, samples of which are always more or less impure, and subsequent neglect to extripate weeds before their seeds mature. Prof. Buckman, a few years since, took immense pains in detecting the amount of impurity in the various kinds of farm-seeds. He states that clover seed, as ordinarily sold in the market, contains from 7,000 to 70,000 weed-seeds in an imperial pint; and if 13 pints be sown per acre, from 21 to 174 seeds of weeds are thus sown on every square yard of ground. It will surprise many of our readers, who have not carefully thought on this important subject, that in a single pint of white clover, as offered for sale in the market, 120,000 weed-seeds were found! This, allowing 12 lb to an acre, would give to a square yard of ground a quantity more than sufficient to crop the soil, and if we consider that clovers are at best slow and shy-growing plants, and that the weeds we have detected in this particular sample come to perfection so rapidly as not unfrequently to produce two crops of seed in the year, we need scarcely wonder that the land should be so often pronounced "*clover sick*" for while there is no denying the condition to which this designation has been given, yet our recent observations have led us to conclude that in cases of well prepared land in good condition for a clover crop, sown weeds—to say nothing of those previously in the soil as seeding on the land as the result of dirty farming—have been the cause of failure.

A pint of red clover was found to contain 16,969 seeds of weeds; Cow-grass clover, 12,160. Crested Dog-tail, 6,400; Meadow Foxtail, 19,200; and Sweet-scented Verval Grass, 1,600. With these facts before us, and the apathy which too many farmers evince in relation to this matter it is no wonder that cultivated crops should so often be found injured or ruined by worthless weeds.—*Ontario Farmer.*

Drilling Wheat.

The seasons approaching for seeding down to wheat, we would urge the benefit of drilling in the seed with a machine instead of broad-cast sowing.

Nothing in agricultural practice now-a-days may be said to be better established than this, as every one knows who has tried it, and the reports last season in the Department at Washington from all sections of the country showed the gain in bushels per acre to be in some sections 20 and 25 per cent. with the drilled wheat. It is found to be much less liable to be thrown out by forsts or winter killed, and the free action of the atmosphere through the drills in the field. The uniform depth at which it is covered causing an evenness in the growth, together with at least one peck less seed being required for sowing, are all advantages which belong to drilling, connected also with securing a better taking of the grass seed.

Drills, as with other farm machinery, have been greatly improved the last few years, and are now constructed not only to sow wheat, oats, rye, &c., in given quantities, but also to sow with it grass seed and fertilizers in the rows with the grain; so that the soil being previously well prepared, the whole is finished at one operation, and the ground left in nice smooth condition. The ridges left by the drill are levelled down by the frosts of winter, giving additinal protection at the tender roots of the grain and grass.—*Practical Farmer.*

Best Way to Keep Bees.

A recent writer says, so far as dollars and cents are concerned, the best way to keep bees is in hives, containing from two thousand to two thousand one hundred cubic inches of space, in the clear, in the lower section, with space above for caps, that will contain about six pounds of honey each. There should be eight caps, two tiers of four each, with passage to connect. We refer to hives made as follows: twelve inches square in the clear and fourteen inches deep, which gives two thousand one hundred and sixteen cubic inches, and a space of four caps in the super, or upper part of the hive, or double tier. Such a hive, with movable combs, or otherwise, enable the bees to be more profitable to their owner than any non-swarming hive in existance, because, in one case, no increase of families occurs, while in the other case two or three swarms issue, worth about five dollars each, besides obtaining as much surplus honey, in most cases, as is stored up in non-swarming hives.

Glue for Ready Use.

To any quantity of glue use common whisky instead of water. Put both together in a bottle, cork it tight, and set it away for three or four days, when it will be fit for use without the application of heat. Glue thus prepared will keep for years, and is at all times fit for use, except in very cold weather, when it should be set in warm water before using. To obviate the difficulty of the stopper getting tight by the glue drying in the mouth of the vessel, use a tin vessel with the cover fitting tight on the outside, to prevent the escape of the spirits by evaporation. A strong solution of isinglass made in the same manner, is a very excellent cement for either.

Convenient Ash Leach.

I would like to give your readers the plan of a lye leach we are using; it may be something new to most of them, and it will be found cheap and simple: The box—which is made of inch boards—is about three feet deep, and about three feet square on top; runs down wedge fashion, so that it is but 9 inches wide on the bottom, one way, and three feet the other.

There is a board nailed on the bottom with grooves cut in it to carry off the lye. This box is put into three frames made of 2x4 inch stuff; by this means the box or boards do not have to be nailed, without you choose to nail them to the frame. The first frame is near the top of the box; the second, above the middle; and the third, near the bottom. There is a two inch hole put through the centre of the middle frame and box, which lets through a two inch round, which passes through the box, and the ends rest upon two upwright posts, either set in the ground or setting on bed pieces braced—ours is on a frame. When fixed in this way, the leach can be dumped at pleasure.—*Cor. Western Farmer.*

Reclaiming Meadows

The most profitable labor a farmer can engage in after the haying season is over, is to plow and drain low or meadow lands, manure them and seed down to grass. Full remuneration for cost and labor is often received in the grass crop the succeeding season. For several years we have been engaged in this work, and have found no kind of labor upon the farm pay so promptly and generously as this. Last year we had a small piece of meadow, one and a half acres, which had lain for many years worthless, it was full of hassocks, rushes, wire grass, stumps and rocks—a miserable waste. We put three men into it, with a yoke of heavy oxen, in September, and before the month was out it was drained, pulverized, seeded, and made as mellow and level as a prairie. This year we harvested a ton of timothy on that meadow of any upon the farm. The first crop paid all the expenses of reclaiming. Farmers, your neglected low-lands are the best part of your farms; do not allow them to remain the home of tad-poles and bull-frogs; with proper care, they will fill your barns with the rich grasses of the uplands.—*Boston Journal of Chemistry.*

Strawberry Planting.

A horticulturist, of the Oneida, New York Community, answers a question about the best time for planting strawberries:

We never set strawberry plants in the fall, and would not recommend others to do so. We should think it especially inadvisible for you to set so large a piece as you propose in the fall. If you should do so the results would probably entirely discourage you from pursuing the business. Our advice to a person about beginning strawberry culture would be to commence by setting from one-fourth to one-half of an acre. The ground should be as good as any you have, liberally manured, and the plants *set in the spring.* We seldom harvest two crops from the same strawberry ground, but set new plants every spring.

Recipes.

To dye scarlet: dip the cloth in a solution of alkaline, or metalic salt, then in a cochineal dye, and let it remain some time and it will come out permanently colored.

Another method is, half a pound of madder, half an ounce cream tartar, one ounce of marine acid to a pound of cloth—put all together, and bring the dye to scalding heat. Put in your materials and they will be colored in ten minutes. The dye must be only scalding hot. Rinse the goods in cold water as soon as they come from the dye.

To remove stains from broadcloth: take an ounce of pipe clay, which has been ground fine, mix it with twelve drops of alcohol and the same quantity of spirits of turpentine. Whenever you wish to remove any stains from cloth, moisten a little of this mixture with alcohol and rub it on the spots. Let it remain till dry, then rub it off with a woolen cloth, and the spots will disappear.

To color yellow on cotton: wet six pounds of goods thoroughly, and to the same quantity of water add nine ounces of sugar of lead, and to the same quantity of water, in another vessel, add six ounces bi-chromate of potash. Dip the goods first into the solution of sugar of lead and next into that of the potash, and then again into the sugar of lead. Wring out dry, and afterwards rinse in cold water.

To revive faded black cloth: boil two or three ounces of logwood in vinegar, and when the color is extracted, drop in a piece of carbonate of iron as large as a chestnut, then let it boil. Have the coat or pantaloons well sponged with soap and hot water, laying them on a table, and brush the nap down with a sponge. Then take the dye upon the table and sponge them all over with it, taking care to keep them smooth and brush downward. When completely wet with dye, dissolve a teaspoonful of salaratus in warm water, and sponge all over with this, and it sets the color so completely that nothing rubs off. They must not be wrung or wrinkled, but carefully hung up to drain. The brownest cloth can be made a perfect black in this simple manner.

Warts on Horses.

It is said that the grease of salt bacon, occasionaly apply to warts about horses' ears, will carry the ugly excrescences away.—H.

I had a young horse which had a large wart on his nose; and in four weeks time it was cured as follows:—Take equal parts of sulphuric acid and spirits of turpentine mix in an open dish, and apply daily.—P., *Naples, N. Y.*

Mr. A. S. Fuller offers a prize of $100 to any person who will furnish him a cheap and effectual plan of exterminating moles from his grounds. He will be satisfied with a trap or a poison, provided the required work is done.

An Ohio correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker* has come to the conclusion that a cross of Chester White and the Essex makes the best hogs. He thinks the Chester is a little light in the ham, while the Essex is very long and square in the ham.

Mr. J. Harris thinks steam threshing machines will soon take the place of the horse machines. This, he thinks, will be of great advantage in the way of allowing grain to be threshed as it is taken from the field, and the straw to be put in the barn.

The Ayrshire cow Flora imported from England in 1859 and now owned by Wm. Birnie, of Massachusetts, from July 12 to November 1, 1866, gave an average of 39 pounds of milk per day. Her food was corn fodder, grass, and, in October, cabbages.

The Dixie Farmer publishes a statement that a farmer in Tennessee has wheat and chess growing from one root. Rewards of from $100 to $500 have been made to the fortunate producer of such a state of affairs but none of them have been successfully claimed.

The number of acres this year in cotton in the Unitid States, is said by Southern exchanges to be 8,000,000.

MEDICAL.

SOMETHING THAT EVERY-BODY SHOULD KNOW.

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The most wonderful discovery of the nineteenth century!

The Talisman is, in the highest degree, an anti-congestive, anti-spasmodic, and anti-periodic remedy.

It cures chills—agues or congestive chills—in less than ten minutes, and prevents fever if taken while the chill is on. Has been tried in over one thousand cases without a single failure

It effectually neutralizes all miasmatic poison in the system, purifies the blood and equalizes the circulation.

The Talisman cures dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, spasms of the bowels, colic, and every painful affection of the stomach and bowels sooner than any other known remedy.

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It cures recent coughs and colds in a single night.

It stops any fit, spasm or convulsion almost as soon as swallowed, and will never fail in a single instance.

As a "pain-killer" it is perfect, relieving pain in any part of the body (no matter from what cause produced) in from three to ten minutes, and in the large majority of cases speedily effects a permanent cure.

It cures instantly the stings and bites of poisonous insects, "applied externally."

It cures the worst toothache instantly, applied on cotton; does not injure the mouth or teeth, and gives a pleasant, fragrant breath.

No one remedy takes so wide a range of usefulness as the "Talisman." Its merits once known, and it will become the constant inmate of every house, and necessity in every family.

It is the cheapest and most pleasant remedy in existence; and although a powerful medicine contains nothing hurtful to the system, and may be given with perfect safety to a child one year old. It is only necessary to follow the directions around the bottle, and the result will be nearly the same in every instance.

Prepared only by DR. N. A. H. GODDIN, at his Laboratory, No. 6. Main St. Norfolk, Va. to whom all orders should be addressed.

Send for Talisman circular, or call and examine the merits of this truly wonderful preparation. ☞ The Talisman is warranted to be entirely vegetable, to contain no poison, and to be a safe and reliable [illegible].

☞ I hereby certify that in the summer of 1865, I was taken with a congestive chill, between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning, and sent for Doctor GODDIN, who reached me about 3 p. m. I was then thought by all present to be dying. For the next three hours the Doctor used all the usual remedies on me to produce reaction without the least benefit. All hope of my recovery was now lost. The Doctor then, in the presence of several persons, gave me a medicine which he has since called Talisman, and in twenty minutes from the time I swallowed it, I was out of danger; reaction was fully established; my pulse, which could hardly be felt for three hours, was full and strong, and my condition was altogether comfortable. The above statement I make upon my honor; and I am fully satisfied that the "Talisman" save my life, after everything else had failed.

Very respectfully, BYNUM JOHNSTON.
Littleton, N. C., August 26, 1869. 11—1y

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I would inform the public that I have a full stock of drugs, chemicals, paints, oils, &c.; in a word, every article found in a well-appointed DRUG STORE, will be exhibited to those giving me a call. There will be no grumbling because of my prices.

It is my intention to keep, in connection with my stock on hand, (among which are brushes, combs, perfumery, fancy soaps, fine cutlery), a lot of TOYS and FIREWORKS.

Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded at any hour.

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In its political discussions and preferences the NORTH CAROLINIAN will be Republican, supporting the cardinal principles and leading measures of that party as best calculated to secure the peace and promote the prosperity of all sections of our common country, and hence it will sustain, with all the ability it can command, the principles and policy of the present State and National Administrations.

Reports of proceedings in Congress and in the State Legislature, of public meetings, and whatever else may enlist or attract the public interest, will be prepared with care and with special attention to the convenience and instruction of the masses.

The Editorial Department will be devoted to the intelligent, temperate and useful discussions of the current events of the day, in every department of public activity and interest, with the general aim of instructing and guiding the public mind rather than exciting public passion or ministering to a morbid curiosity. Special care will be taken to exclude everything which can deprave the morals or lower the taste of the great body of intelligent readers.

As an advertising medium the NORTH CAROLINIAN will be valuable, because its circulation in the North and the South is large and rapidly increasing. Address

PALEMON JOHN,
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JOB PRINTING

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Farmers and others are invited to visit my works. I have nothing to conceal.

My men have nothing nice to perform, therefore I have no "non-admittance" signs on my premises. Persons are free to examine my factory, and the *modus operandi* of Dust making.

I cannot afford to pay 5, 10 or 20 per cent. to commission merchants, as my profits do not exceed 10 per cent.

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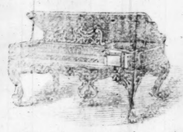

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AS A BLOOD PURIFIER IT HAS NO EQUAL.

BEING POSITIVELY THE

MOST POWERFUL VEGETABLE ALTERATIVE YET DISCOVERED.

DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.

"The life of the flesh is in the Blood," is a Scriptural maxim that science proves to be true. The people talk of bad blood as the cause of many diseases, and like many popular opinions this of bad blood is founded on truth. To say nothing of those humours that are hereditary, we can easily see how the blood may become bad from imperfect digestion or failure of excretion, and how this may influence the process of Nutrition, and thus influence all the functional activities of the body.

The symptoms of bad blood are usually quite plain—bad digestion—causes imperfect nutrition, and consequently the circulation is feeble, the soft tissues lose their tone and elasticity, the tongue becomes pale, broad, and frequently covered with a pasty, white coat. This condition soon shows itself in roughness of the skin; then in

ERUPTIVE and ULCERATIVE DISEASES,

and when long continued results in serious lesions of the brain, lungs, or urinary aparatus. Most very much, suffering is caused by impure blood. It is estimated by some that one-fifth of human family are affected with scrofula in some form.

Persons suffering from any bad humor are very liable to have it settle on the Lungs or some other vital organ. The only safe rule is to remove the blood poison at once, before it settles self upon some vital point.

When the blood is pure, you are not so liable to any disease. Many impurities of the blood arise from impure diseases of large cities. Eradicate every impurity from the fountain of life and good spirits, fair skin and vital strength will return to you.

KOSKOO! KOSKOO!

AS A

LIVER INVIGORATOR,

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BEING THE ONLY KNOWN MEDICINE

That efficiently stimulates and corrects the hepatic secretions and functional derangements of the Liver, without debilitating the system. While it acts freely upon the Liver, instead of copious purging it gradually changes the discharges to a perfectly natural state.

SYMPTOMS OF LIVER COMPLAINT AND OF SOME OF THOSE DISEASES PRODUCED BY IT.

A sallow or yellow color of the skin, or yellowish-brown spots on the face and other parts of the body; dullness and drowsiness, sometimes headache; bitter or bad taste in the mouth, internal heat; in many cases a dry, teasing cough; unsteady appetite; sometimes sour stomach, with a rising of the food; a bloated or full feeling about the stomach and sides, aggravating pains in the sides, or breast, and about the shoulders; constipation of the bowels; piles, flatulence, coldness of the extremities, &c.

KOSKOO!

IS A REMEDY OF WONDERFUL EFFICACY IN THE CURE OF DISEASES OF KIDNEYS AND BLADDER.

In these affections it is as near a specifice as any remedy can be. It does its work kindly, silently and surely. The relief which it affords is both certain and perceptible.

DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER.

Persons unacquainted with the structure and functions of the Kidneys cannot estimate the importance of their healthy action.

Regular and sufficient action of the Kidneys is as important, nay, even more so, than regularity of the bowels. The Kidneys remove from the blood those effete matters, which, if permitted to remain, would speedily destroy life. A total suspension of the urinary discharges will occasion death from thirty-six to forty-eight hours.

When the urine is voided in small quantities at the time, or when there is a disposition to urinate more frequently than natural, or when the urine is high colored or scalding with weakness in the small of the back, it should not be trifled with or delayed, but Koskoo should be taken at once to remedy the difficulty, before a lesion of the organs takes place. Most of the diseases of the Bladder originate from those of the kidneys, the urine being imperfectly secreted in the kidneys, prove irritating to the bladder and urinary passages. When we recollect that medicines never reach the kidneys except through the general circulation of the blood, we see haw necessary it is to keep the fountain of life pure.

KOSKOO! KOSKOO!

MEETS WITH GREAT SUCCESS (as numbers of certificates will show,) IN

THE CURE OF

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Almost nine-tenths of our people suffer from nervous exhaustion, and are, therefore, liable to its concomitant evils of mental depression, confused ideas, softening of the brain, insanity, and complete breaking down of the general health. Thousands are suffering to-day with broken down nervous systems, and, unfortunately, tobacco, alcohol, late hours, over work (mental and physical), are causing diseases of the nervous system to increase at a fearful ratio.

The symptoms to which diseases of the nervous system give rise, may be stated as follows:

A dull, heavy feeling in the head, sometimes more or less severe pain or headache; periodical headache, dizziness, noises or ringing in the head; confusion of ideas; temporary loss of memory dejection of spirits, starting during sleep, bad dreams, hesitation in answering questions, dullness of hearing, twitching of the face and arms, &c., which, if not promptly treated, lead to paralysis, delirium, insanity, impotency, appoplexy, &c., &c.

CONCLUSION.

Suffering reader, do not think that because you have tried other remedies, you cannot be cured—but recollect that God, in his providence, has not afflicted His children with pain and disease without at the same time giving them something in the great garden of nature that will ur them.

Have no hesitation in writin to me, and stating your case in full, and I will answer you promptly.

KOSKOO IS NOT A SECRET QUACK REMEDY!

Formula around each bottle. Recommended by the best physicians, eminent divines, editors, druggists, Merchants, &c.

THE BEST AND MOST POPULAR MEDICINE IN USE.

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☞ Price one dollar per bottle. For sale by Druggists everywhere. 6-5m

LAND SALES.

AGENCY OF THE

LAND AND LUMBER COMPANY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO NORTHERN CAPITALISTS TO PURCHASE REAL ESTATE IN EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA.

The Land and Lumber Company of North Carolina, incorporated by the Legislature of the State, with liberal powers, embracing manufacturing, buying and selling real estate and such other business as may be comprised in a general plan of settling up and improving Southern lands, promoting immigration, and the extension of agriculture, with the erection of manufactories in the Southern States, now offer their company as an agency for the above objects, and particularly call the attention of immigrants and capitalists to the great advantages of Eastern North Carolina, where the company have a large number of improved farms and tracts of land suitable for colonies of immigrants, embracing thirty thousand acres of unimproved land, heavily timbered, and of unsurpassed fertility, which they will sell in lots to suit purchasers; also a great variety of large and small farms, houses, lots, &c., a few of which are embraced in the subjoined list. Many of these farms need no clearing; they have good fences, dwelling-houses and necessary out-buildings, for immediate occupancy. Settlers or emigrants that go West have to clear first all their lands, fence and build houses before they can realize, which needs much capital and labor—whereas, here you want but little capital and can make money at once. No part of the United States offers greater inducements to farmers, laborers, colonists, and speculators, than the beautiful and fertile lands of Eastern North Carolina. These lands were dependent heretofore on slave labor for cultivation. The owners having lost all by the war, and now only able to cultivate to a limited extent, offer every encouragement and inducement to Northern and European immigration. The lands have all the advantages of mild climate, short winter, stock requiring but little or no feeding. The soil is easily cultivated and improved, and grain, vegetables, &c., raised in Northern or Western States, can be cultivated also in this State, with one-half the labor and expense. There are fine and never-failing streams of water. The soil and climate is well adapted to the growth of fruit, and for the cultivation of grapes is unsurpassed. Comfortable houses, good roads, churches of all denominations and schools. The land gene[illegible]

Pasquotank County, N. C.

Lot No. 1,—A tract of land in Pasquotank county, on a deep, navigable water-course, ten miles from Elizabeth City, contains 140 acres. It has upon it a two-story dwelling-house, with six rooms; good barn, stables, cook house, &c., and will produce from thirty to fifty bushels of corn, and half as much wheat per acre, as well as cotton, fruit, vegetables, &c., (which may be said of each of the subjoined lots,) within half a mile of a church and school-house; pleasant neighborhood and good water. Price $2,000; $500 in cash, balance in six and twelve months from January 1st, 1870.

Lot No. 6.—A valuable tract of timber land, in Pasquotank county, immediately on Pasquotank river, where a vessel of large size can lie near the shore. It is covered with the finest yellow pine timber, some of the trees being from 4 to 8 feet in diameter, 80 feet to the first limb, clear of knots, and all heart. There is also a large quantity of valuable cypress timber on this land, and firewood in abundance. The tract contains 700 acres. Price $10 per acre; one-half cash, the balance on 12 months' credit. Possession given immediately.

Lot No. 10.—A splendid tract of land in Pasquotank county, N. C., six miles from Elizabeth City, containing 400 acres, 300 of which are cleared. This is probably the most valuable farm in this section of the State. There are upon it a fine dwelling, five tenant houses, barn, stables, &c. Ninety acres of this tract are now well set in red clover. Will produce from thirty to fifty bushels of corn, and half as much wheat, per acre, and is the best cotton farm in North Carolina. Price $30 per acre, in easy payments.

Lots Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.—These are town lots in Elizabeth City, N. C., containing one acre of land each, and having upon them comfortable one-story houses on each lot, with three or four rooms to each house, with garden, cook-house, &c. Price $300 to $500 each. Terms liberal, and possession at any time.

Lot No. 22.—A house and lot on the principal business street of Elizabeth City, N. C., 40 feet front by 208 feet length. Has a new wood store upon it, two stories high, and 30 by 60 ft. One of the most eligible business places in the town. Price $2,500, on easy terms of payment. Possession at once.

Lot No. 23.—A vacant lot adjoining the above, 70 feet in front on Main street, and 208 feet back. The best stand in the town for merchandise selling, or for any other business purpose. Sold before the war for $4,500, can now be bought for $1,400 cash. Possession given immediately.

Lot No. 30.—A house and lot in Elizabeth City, N. C., containing 5½ acres of land, with good two-story dwelling, having six rooms, good kitchen and other necessary out-houses, fine peach and apple orchard, good water and good neighborhood. Price $3,000; one-half cash at time of possession, (January 1st, next,) and the balance in twelve months.

Lot No. 32.—A house and lot in Elizabeth City, containing a half acre, on a good street, with good dwelling and out-houses. Price $800.

Lot No. 33.—Sixteen houses and lots in Elizabeth City, with good dwellings, out-houses, &c. Prices and terms reasonable.

Lot No. 38.—The "Hope Plantation," situated in Perrie county, on Cashie river, about five miles from Windsor, containing 1,950 acres, 700 of which are cleared, the balance is heavily timbered with pine, oak, cypress, &c. The improvements are equal to any in the country. The dwelling house was built by Gov. Stone, and is one of the finest and largest in the State. It contains fourteen rooms, and is in good repair. There are good and commodious outbuildings on the place. On the farm is an orchard of choice apple and other fruit trees, embracing 25 acres. The soil is unsurpassed in fertility, and is susceptible of easy drainage.

Lot No. 40.—A valuable tract of land in Camden county, at South Mills, on the Dismal Swamp Canal, lying on the canal for two miles, containing over 900 acres of land—two-thirds cleared, and in a fine state of cultivation, with good buildings, &c.; balance in valuable timber.—Price $12,000, one-third cash, balance in one and two years, interest from January, 1870. This is a valuable farm for corn, wheat, and vegetables, and being midway between Elizabeth City and Norfolk, and located where steamers pass by the door daily, is a desirable and cheap property.

Lot No. 42.—A valuable tract of land in same county, two miles from Elizabeth City, N. C., containing 300 acres—220 cleared, balance in fine timber; has three sets of buildings, new and in good order. Land very productive. Has a new fence around it that will last for 50 years. Price $20 per acre, one-third cash, balance in one and two years. This is a very valuable farm.

Lot No. 45.—A valuable farm two miles from Elizabeth City, containing 400 acres, 360 acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation; fine two-story dwelling, large new barn and stables and numerous out-houses, a fence that will last sixty years without repairing; will produce 40 to 50 bushels of corn, and half as much wheat per acre, with cotton, vegetables, fruits, &c., profitably. 100 acres in fine timber. This is one of the finest farms in Eastern North Carolina. Price, $27 per acre, one-third cash, balance in one and two years.

No. 46.—A valuable house and lot in the town of Elizabeth City, N. C., containing an acre of ground, with two grape vines, large number of peach and apple trees, house two stories high, new, has six rooms, all in good order, necessary out-buildings, and on a principal street. Price $2,200 cash, Jan. 1st, next, when possession can be given.

A Farm of 300 acres in Pasquotank Co., near a Church and School-house, 15 miles from Elizabeth City, 2 miles from landing on Albemarle Sound. Two houses, cottage style, 4 rooms in each. Two barns, 40 by 30 and 24 by 30. Two hundred acres cleared and in cultivation, balance good timber. Soil black loam, with clay sub-soil. Well adapted for corn and other crops generally. Two wells of good water. Price $20 per acre; $2,000 cash, balance in one and two years, with interest.

A farm of 60 acres, two miles from Elizabeth City, with good one story dwelling and cook-house new, half cleared, balance in timber. Will produce corn, cotton and wheat well.

LAND SALES.

Price $500 in cash. Possession given at once.

A farm of 50 acres, ten miles from Elizabeth City, on Little Run, a deep, wide, navigable river; good buildings, land mostly cleared, very productive. This is a very desirable little farm. Possession January 1, next. Price $ cash.

One of the most valuable farms in North Carolina, situated in Pasquotank county, ten miles from Elizabeth City, within one mile of Pasquotank river, a deep, wide, navigable course, where vessels drawing 10 feet can sail in safety. This farm contains 600 acres, about one hundred of which are in valuable timber. It lies in a square, and is well watered by public roads; has good fences, a fine state of cultivation, and is well adapted to raising wheat, corn and cotton, the latter. This farm has upon it four sets of good buildings, about equally distant from each other, and can be conveniently cut off in four 100 acre farms, each with buildings, 80 acres of cleared land, and wood. It will be sold in separate lots to suit purchasers.

A valuable farm in Perquimans county, near navigable water. Has a fine dwelling house with ten rooms, in splendid order, splendid barns and stables—all in first order. The farm is very productive in corn, wheat, cotton and clover. It is one of the best farms in the State and is now in good condition, contains 585 acres of land, about three-fourths cleared and under cultivation. Price $10,000, one-third cash January 1, next, and the balance in two equal annual instalments with interest at the rate of six per cent.

A small farm of 100 acres in Perquimans county, two miles from the dock of a large village, with a good one-story building and out-houses, two miles from Elizabeth City, half a mile from church and school house, one-half of which is cleared, balance in wood and timber, well adapted for cotton, corn and wheat. It contains 50 acres, and offered at forced sale for one hundred dollars cash.

Two valuable vacant lots in Elizabeth City, one of the two principle streets, one fronting on Pasquotank river, and the other having upon it a fine large brick hotel, and the other a large brick store—both burned during the war. Price $2,000 for the former, and $1,500 for the latter. Terms one-third cash, balance in two equal annual instalments with interest at 6 per cent.

A valuable farm in Duplin County, between Goldsboro' and Wilmington, at the village of Magnolia. It is immediately on the railroad, where two trains daily pass, and within ten h